PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,821—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
ROBERT, PORTER & CO'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th March
M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Iveilich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
b AUSTRIA	P. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,494	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinotich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	....	2,971	30th May, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 28th February, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,254	X	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th Instant,
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th March at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
A STEAMER, on or about TUESDAY, 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,550	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs. 2-8	per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	" 1-4	"
MARRONS GLACE'S	" 2	"

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES
A SPECIALITY.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.
40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 30TH.

Return visit of the
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES.

"A full House awaited the first Exhibition of the living DELHI DURBAR PICTURES and well might the Company be proud of its signal success. The pictures were excellent and entertaining."—The "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

"An excellent selection of urbar incidents has been made. Those who did not see the Durbar will obtain a much clearer impression of its vastness, of the great variety of life and movement of the Durbar by seeing these BIOGRAPH PICTURES, than by reading any quantity of descriptive sketches or even looking at ordinary photographs."—"The Englishman."

"It would be difficult to choose between the great procession of the State Entry and the quaint incidents of the Retainers Review, both of which show up with most excellent effect. The show as a whole is beyond question the best specimen hitherto seen in Calcutta."—"The Statesman."

Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN now open at SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nevsart Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADMISSION REDUCED to 8 Annas,
CHILDREN, 4 Annas.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AS I have RETURNED to BOMBAY my POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. DANIEL LONGWORTH, Acting Secretary and Manager, is hereby CANCELLED.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co. Ld,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

HIAWATHA'S WEDDING FEAST will be performed in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY NIGHT, 31st MARCH, at 9-30 P. M.

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of April, 1903, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be REVISED. For details and further information see Posters at Stations and apply to Station Masters.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the 16th March, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN POONA AND BOMBAY.

BOOKS, of FIRST CLASS COUPON TICKETS available by any passenger Train between POONA and BOMBAY, up to the 31st May, 1903, are issued on application at this Office and at the Office of the Station Master, POONA, at the following REDUCED RATES, on the conditions named below:—

Book of 25 Coupon Tickets..... Rs. 100

2. Each Ticket will be available for One Journey either from Poona to Bombay or from Bombay to Poona.

3. At the commencement of each journey the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Booking Clerk who will date and sign on each occasion the first Ticket in the Book, and similarly at destination the Book of Coupons must be handed to the Ticket Collector, who will detach a Ticket for the journey. A ticket not dated and signed by the Booking Clerk at the commencement of the journey will be treated as if the passenger were travelling without a ticket. The Holder of the ticket must also sign each ticket in the place provided before it is detached by the Ticket Collector. The signature may be in pencil.

4. No coupon must be detached by the Holder; any Coupon so detached will not be recognized but the full ordinary fare for the journey namely Rs. 7-7-0 will be payable.

5. These Coupons are issued subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company and any breach of those rules will render the coupons null and void.

The Tickets are issued on the express condition that they are not transferable and that no refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused between the date of issue and the period to the 31st of May, 1903, or lost or mislaid or under any circumstances whatever.

6. The usual free allowance of luggage will be given on the tickets and they can be used for reserving accommodation, provided sufficient notice is given beforehand.

7. The Holder may join or alight from the train at any Station on the journey but must give up the Ticket at the Station where he alights, and have it signed and dated where he joins the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 17th of March, 1902.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to

THE CHIEF MANAGER,

Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FISH EATERS.—FISH KNIVES and FORKS, Electroplated Nickel Silver Blades and Forks with Xylonite Handles. Six pairs in case Rs. 23. Twelve pairs in case Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 38 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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No. 620.
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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530 Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 43 14 4, for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

The amount payable would be Rs.

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
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Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

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Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

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2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
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"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
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KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	5 "
" 2 Years	5½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

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A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge.—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on amount Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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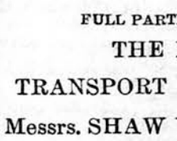

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No Vibration
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Climbs any Hill
USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.
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TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WEARING APPAREL, UNIFORM DRESS, UNIFORM CASE, TRUNKS, BICYCLE, ETC.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., the effects of the late Major V. E. Humbr, R. A. M. C., consisting of uniform case, helmet cases with helmet and hats, uniform dress of R. A. M. C. wearing apparel, leather basket and wooden trunks, bed linen, boots and shoes, Sandow's apparatus, books, Gent's Plumber Riccle, in good order, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman going home, consisting of rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea service, lady's bicycle, table ornaments, &c.

A quantity of silver and copper Indian, Indian Native States, foreign and Mogul coins.

3 Austrian safes on stands.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Austria—

J. O. B. 1689—1 case glassware.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hari Ramchandra Bhatvadaker and Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein of Messrs. M. A. Bhatvadaker & Co., of Bombay—

223 NYKI 1-4 crates containing two No. 14 blacksmith's crank forges with water tanks and two No. 3 machinist portable lever forges.

224 NYKI 1-1 case containing 3 sets Walworth stocks and dies ½ to 3 inches, taps ½ to 3 inches, and wrenches from 8 to 36 inches.

225 NYKI 1-1 case containing horizontal pipe vices, wrenches from 8 to 15 inches, and extra cutter wheels for the wrenches.

2273 NYKI 1-1 case 1 set Elec. machinist's taps and dies and wrenches.

2272 NYKI out of 1-16-3 barrels cylinder and 2 barrels extra engine oil.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Leximan Betajee Murkayker Salt Scrur, consisting of gold chain, lady's hunting watch and rings, imitation rubies diamonds and pearls, silver dollars, medals and pieces of silver, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light second-hand victoria.

1 strong-built vis-a-vis.

1 glass-front circular brougham.

1 wrong-built office shigram.

1 English double C. Spring Victoria.

7 Rolls each 41 feet Dunlop carriage tyres from 1¾ to 1¾.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bijou, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and porcelainware, plated ware, sympathetic square piano by Rose & Co., English ice box, rich carpets, windproof lamps, door curtains and chocics, table ornaments, fancy cane furniture, etc., the property of L. B. EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Firestaff Hill, Parel Tank Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome substantial made blackwood and teakwood diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glasswase, plated ware, large size rooking stove with water boiler, carpenter's English tool box, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, windproof lamps, China and coir matting, garden plants in pots, &c. the property of A. W. WILSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT ARTHUR ROAD AND GILDER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Kanjee Jeevraj, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hajee Nooi Mahomed Hajee Abdulla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1902.

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of April 1903, at 4 P. M. Lot No. 1.

All that piece of leasehold ground, namely belonging to Haroon Mahomed and now belonging to Hajee Sulaman Abdul Vahid together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Arthur Road in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 748 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 7305 and 7309 and street No. 163 and 165 and bounded on the East West and South by Fazandari vacant land and on the North by the Arthur Road.

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of April 1903, at 4 P. M. Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land admeasuring 2078 square feet and one half of a square foot or there abouts situate at Gilder Street near Grant Road in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. New No. old survey No. and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward No. 2769 (1) Street No. 7 and bounded on the North by the vacant land of the Lessor Dinbai widow of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on the South by the property leased to another tenant of the said Lessor Dinbai, on the East by another property belonging to the Lessor and on the west by a Private Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 23rd March, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, situate at Mahim and Poona.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 328 of 1899.

Sulleman Haji Esmail Chotani.....Plaintiff

vs.

Bai Marisimbai, widow, and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree passed in the above suit on the 8th December, 1902, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale, by Public Auction

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1903, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises,

All that messuage, tenements, or hereditaments, assessed under No. 6 situate at Mahim, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and standing on the Fazendari ground belonging to the Portuguese Church at Mahim aforesaid, and bounded on or towards the east by the public road between the premises hereby conveyed and a tank belonging to Nagoda Rogay, on or towards the west partly by the house being in Shaikh Idross and partly by the house of Cassum Dossa, on or towards the north by the public road between the premises hereby conveyed and the Custom House, on or towards the south by the other portion of the part of the said Portuguese Church, and which said premises admeasure sixty-eight and half feet or thereabouts in breadth on the front side thereof, and seventy-two feet or thereabouts in breadth on the back side thereof, and fifty-eight and half feet or thereabouts in length on the side opposite to the Custom House aforesaid, and fifty-five feet or thereabouts in length on the other side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the Receiver, at their office at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mount Hilda," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture made to order by Benjamin, Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glassware and porcelainware, best plateware, one mahogany English Grand pianoforte by Hopkins, rich table ornaments, first rate engravings in frames, glass door library book cases, valuable books, gas lamps, English clocks, English ice-boxes, one handsome strong English-built brougham by Windover, one country-bred horse, goes in harness, one handsome strong American gig, one fast and showy waler pony, sets of harness, cows, goats, &c., the property of DADIBA MERWANJI DALAL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the "Heavy House," Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite Mr. Tata's new Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, also English made furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best plated ware, by Reed and Barton, one large clock striking hour and half hour, one Mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., bronze table ornaments, glass door book cases, mahogany almyras, drawing room suit upholstered with rich tapestry, Amritsar carpets Singapore cane chairs, English ice box with refrigerator, one gentleman's swift bicycle, a large collection of valuable books, &c., the property of Rev. Mr M. H. MODY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst. at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, one mahogany fullsize slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board and lamp complete, by John Tobert and Co., Brink's and Bitmar's windproof lamps, rich velvet pile carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures in frame, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots large iron water tanks, pigeon and fowl house with pigeon and fowls, fern house, &c., &c. the property of THOMAS H. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.

PAREL TANK ROAD,

ALL kinds of poultry, sucking pigs, and rabbits for sale at the above address. Customers are requested to be kind enough to send in their orders as early as possible in the day. The farm is entirely under European management. List of prices can be obtained from, and orders must be sent to,

MRS. BAKER,
The "Rosery,"
Victoria Road, Byculla, Telephone No. 1011.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES

1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.

BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.

BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.

M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
AND
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS,

Superior to any Imported in India,

FOR SALE, Ready Delivery—

ONE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR,

To Accommodate 4 Persons,

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ld.,
12, BANK STREET,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed the SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the SIDEROSTHEN PAINS SYNDICATE, LD.

SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

It will resist the action of CHLORINE, AMMONIA, and CAUSTIC SODA, NITRIC, ACETIC, SULPHURIC and MURIATIC ACIDS.

It will not blister under any heat whatsoever.

It is unaffected by Salt Air, Spray and Sea water.

It is elastic when dry, and will not crack or nip.

It preserves WOOD from the ravages of WHITE ANTS.

A large consignment of this Paint has just been received.

Price and Samples on application.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. | Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. | Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	91 5/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/2	ex	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£96 1/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 3/8	=	× 3/16
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	48 1/2	=	+ 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris Cheques	25'17	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20'50 1/2	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4'87 1/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8	pr ct	=
6 " " "	3 1/2	pr ct	=
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct	=
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4	pr ct	=
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct	=
7 day market loans	3 5/8	pr ct	=

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 200,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 50,000

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 9 1-2d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 April-May, Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 April-May, Sellers, Tone dull,

Coffee in New York 5 1-2.

Arrivals.—Steamers Siam and Imperatrix.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales quiet but steady. Spot 5'40 plus 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 7,000. Imports 500. Arrivals closed 26,000.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5'25	5'21	5'23	5'23
+3	+3	+3	+3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'26	5'18	4'87	4'67	4'62
+4	+4	+1	+1	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
" Continent	2,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10 13 plus 5
Futures, month of March	9'87 — 13
Do. do. July	9'72 — 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4
Futures month of June	9'36 — 2
Do. September	8'96 — 8
Tone at close	steady,

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	87,000
" Exports to Great Britain	57,000
" " France and Continent	69,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	570,000
" " at Interior Ports	250,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 20th March, 1903 :—

Cotton	13,441 bales.
Wheat	3 881 cwts.
Linseed	17,150 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,208 "
Gingellyseed	4,989 "
Poppyseed	9 "
Groundnuts	939 "
Castorseed	8,113 "
Rice	10,986 "
Myrabollams	5,558 "
Cottonseed	10,434 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	6,34,440
Gold Coin	"	15 000
Silver Bullion	"	15,34,751

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	91 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-6
Bar Silver	22 3-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,97,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	423	9	644
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	6,14,000	11,75,000	21,000	18,10,000
Total for 19 weeks	7,12,000	13,70,000	25,000	21,07,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,029	2,50,102	1,736	3,51,867
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	542	4	763
Total to corresponding date do.	6,79,981	15,02,754	19,651	22,02,389

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 14th February 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th Feb. 1902—				
G I P R system	2,47,065	10,89,908	3,739	13,40,710
I M R do	72,453	1,95,257	660	2,68,370
Total	3,19,518	12,85,163	4,299	16,09,080
Actuals for corresponding week ending 15th Feb 1901—				
G I P R system	1,81,985	10,26,248	3,620	12,11,853
I M R do	81,555	1,95,842	3,752	2,81,479
Total	2,63,870	12,22,090	7,372	14,93,332
Increase or G I P R	+ 65,080	+ 62,638	+ 119	+ 1,28,857
Decrease I M R	— 9,432	— 586	— 3,092	— 13,119

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	390	200	..	590
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	..	29
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	700	390	..	1,090
Total for 4 weeks	1,090	590	..	1,590
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	420	302	6	728
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	18	..	42
Total to corresponding date do.	1,272	800	13	2,165

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 93
Decrease to date ..... " 922

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	201	4	277
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	7,91,000	17,65,000	40,000	25,96,000
Total for 17 weeks	9,09,000	20,95,000	47,000	30,51,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,37,019	4,55,221	4,821	5,97,069
Per mile of Ry. do.	83	277	3	363
Total to corresponding date do.	7,50,521	21,70,978	28,014	29,29,515

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,45,000
Decrease to date ..... " 5,78,515

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—March 9, at Gopalpore, the wife of W H Ballard, Superintendent, Kangra Valley Tea Company, of a son.

DEATH.

BASKETT—March 16, at Bezwada, of pneumonia, Scott McNeil, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A Baskett.

BARTLEY—March 18, at Madras, of pneumonia, William Hickey Bartley, retired Sub-Magistrate of Balliguda, Ganjam, aged 59 years.

LOGAN—March 14, at Money's Hope Division, Leesh River Tea Co. Ld. (of London), of acute dysentery, Francis Sidney Logan, son of M S Logan, Esq. late of Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, aged 22.

MILLS—March 16 the result of a tram car accident, Nicholas Mills, assistant to Mackintosh Burn and Co, aged 24 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water 8·38m., 8·59a. Low water, 1·22m., 1·3a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers City of Madrid, Jerseymoor, and Barton entered the Dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Arabia entered the Dock on Friday, and the steamers Imperator and Tinshin Maru on Saturday, and the steamers Haxby and Crosedale left on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 7 p. m.

J. N. WADIA DISPENSARY.—During the month of February the number of patients attending the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary was 1,582, the average daily attendance being 54·7.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—A special general meeting will be held at the Club Tent at 6 p.m. this evening when members are particularly requested to be present.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Friday evening the roof of a house occupied by Mr. W. J. Anderson, at Nalgaum Cross Road, collapsed owing to a number of tiles having been heaped on it. The roof was under repairs. One of the servants was slightly injured, and Mr. Anderson had a narrow escape as he was just coming out of the room.

BOMBAY BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A social gathering will be held at Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas' Bungalow (Shanti Bhuwan) Pedder Road, on Tuesday between 5-30 and 6-40 p. m. Prizes will be distributed in connection with the Elocution and Composition Prize Scheme organised by the Association. Competitors are requested to be present punctually at 4-30 p. m. and to inform Mascanal Lallubhai Muncif, managing hony. secretary, before 23rd instant if they are coming.

EQUESTRIAN ACCIDENT.—Kursing Peshore, a Purdesee, aged eighteen years, was, on Friday afternoon, riding a horse, along Abdul Rehiman Street, when the horse took fright at a passing tram car and fell, throwing the rider down on the road. The rider sustained a dislocation of the left shoulder. The horse jumped up and ran away knocking down two other men, named Jeeja Dankojee and Gainoo Damajee. The injured men were removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

RUN OVER BY A TROLLEY.—On Friday afternoon, a coal trolley which was being pushed by two men in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, accidentally ran against a woman named Jankibai, aged twenty years. The woman was knocked down before the trolley could be stopped, one of the wheels passing over her. She sustained serious internal injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained. The woman died in the hospital on Saturday afternoon. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased yesterday at the J. J. Hospital. The evidence showed that there are two lines of rail laid in the compound of the mill, one running from the coal yard to the engine house and the other to the working departments. A ramosee is always posted at the crossing of the two lines to warn people to be out of the way when trolleys are working on them. The deceased it appears had gone to a water tap, which was about seven feet away from the line which turns sharply round an archway. While returning from the water tap she walked on to the trolley line although warned by the ramosee not to do so as a trolley was coming round the arch way. She was knocked down, and one of the wheels passed over her. Before the trolley turned round the archway the deceased could not see it nor could she hear it. It was on account of this dangerous turn that the ramosee was posted on watch. The men pushing the trolley could not see in front of them as the coal was piled to its top. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider to the effect that the owners of the Jacob Sassoon Mill should take further precautions beyond the posting of a ramosee to prevent accidents at this dangerous spot.

DACOITS PUNISHED WITH TRANSPORTATION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Aba Usman and nine others.

The ten accused were convicted by Mr. C. Roper, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of dacoity, and were sentenced each to ten years' transportation.

The accused were charged with dacoity, one with abetment of dacoity, and another with dishonestly receiving stolen property. It appeared that about midnight on the 5th August, 1902, the house of Garbasaya, the complainant, was broken into by a large gang of persons, who threatened and beat the inmates, and practically cleared the house of property. They then ran away, but No. 1 was caught by the villagers before he could escape. Complainant had contrived to inform the patel before the culprits had gone, but they managed to get away before the villagers came to the house. The patel informed the police naik at Hordi, and the accused were arrested subsequently at different times and committed for trial by different magistrates. Accused No. 10 was a resident of Halgunki, where the dacoity was committed, and was said to have provided oil and bread to one of the ring leaders on the night of the offence. Accused No. 13 was the mother of accused No. 8, and a silver "chonk" belonging to the complainant's son was found with her. Three of the original accused were acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. Accused No. 1 was apprehended "flagrante delicto," and had been identified by several witnesses. He had also made a full confession of his crime, which the Sessions Judge said he had no reason for rejecting. Accused No. 2 had also made an equally full confession, and several articles were proved to have been found with him. Accused No. 6 produced a cloth, which was proved to have been taken at the dacoity. Accused No. 8 also was identified, and his mother admitted that she obtained the "chouk" from her son. There could be no doubt, said the Session Judge, that the evidence as the production of the "chouk" was true, as no motive was shown for making a false charge against an old woman like her. Thus a clear case was made out, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, against eleven of the accused. As to the approver's testimony, Mr. Roper said, it was entitled to special weight. The committing magistrate during his enquiry first granted him a pardon, and at a later stage withdrew it on the ground that he had not fulfilled the conditions on which the pardon was granted. This course on the part of the magistrate being illegal, Mr. Roper said he made a reference to the High Court, and the pardon was restored. As to accused No. 13, Mr. Roper said she was an old women and her offence, such as it was, had already been sufficiently punished. Justice would be met in her case, he thought, by inflicting a nominal punishment; and she was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. The ten accused convicted of dacoity must, he said, receive severe exemplary punishment. Their offence was one of the very worst type of dacoity on a large scale. The whole affair was pre-arranged and organised on professional lines. Property worth nearly Rs. 400 was taken, and the inmates of the raided house, male and female, were subjected to considerable maltreatment. To pass light sentences for wilful crime of this nature, which was still common in most parts of the presidency, would be highly detrimental to public security. They were, therefore, sentenced each to ten years' transportation.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole evidence, dismissed the appeal summarily.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

Saturday.—The depression visible in the Punjab yesterday has filled up after giving snow in further Kashmir and showers in the west Himalayas and sub-Himalays. Numerous thunderstorms and norwesters are reported from Assam and Bengal, chiefly from East-Bengal and Cherapoonjee has received 2 1-2 inches. Gauhati, Mymensingh, Murree and Mimensing one inch, Cherat, Simla, and Shillong half an inch. The weather is now fine in North-west India but a rapid fall of pressure in East Persia shows that another disturbance is approaching from that region. Conditions continue unsettled in Bengal and Assam and more rain may be expected, a cold wave is advancing eastwards across Upper India where during the past 24 hours the mean temperature was in large to very large defect. The temperature is above normal in the East Deccan. Caddapah recorded a maximum of 108 degrees yesterday.

SIMLA, MARCH 22

Sunday.—The depression has entered north-west India and is this morning lying over north Rajputana and south-east Punjab; it has given rain in Baluchistan, Punjab and Upper India hills and snow in Kashmir. Rain has also been received in Assam and Bengal, Silchar reports a fall of nearly two inches, Cherrapoonji 1 1-2 inches, Barisal, Jalpaiguri, Gauhati, Shillong and Khasiah one inch. Tezpur, Dinajpur, Sialkot, Murree, Cherat, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Chaman half inch. Weather will probably continue disturbed in east Punjab and west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas during next 24 hours and showers may extend into the west of United Provinces. Weather clearing in Assam and Bengal depress on in Bengal yesterday having practically filled up.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a marked and very rapid rise in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana, a brisk rise in Sind, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat and at Poona and Ahmednagar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction. They are fresh and westerly in Cutch.

Temperature is in defect of normal in many places to-day. The maximum ranged from 106° at Cuddapah to 77° at Labore and the minimum from 25° at Lahore to 78° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine and settled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 24th March, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·901
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70·5
Dew Point		67·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·764
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		69·6
General Direction of wind		WNW, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	179

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—MARCH 21.

10 p.m.	75·1

SUNDAY—MARCH 22.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	85·3
2 p.m.	91·7
4 p.m.	84·12

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	17	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	36	23	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakmi	32	21	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	63	56	78
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	29	24
G Mahim and Worlee	34	23	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	14
Total	211	178	267
Same date last year	115	95	245

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	31	21	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	27	26	45
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakmi	28	21	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	65	56	70
Parel, Sewri and Sion	24	19	31
F Mahim and Worli	39	22	34
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	20
Total	217	179	269
Total plague deaths to date	219,370	110,750	
Same date last year	110	103	229

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

There were 4 attacks and 4 deaths reported during the 24 hours within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 20th instant.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of February were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	3959	3557
Karachi	149	129
Po

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WARM CLOTHING
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A CLAN TARTAN
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To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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1	Prize Cash		500
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3	Do.	75	225
2	Do.	50	100
25	Do.	25	625
10	Do.	20	200
50	Do.	15	750
50	Do.	10	500
50	Do.	5	250
100	Do.	4	400
100	Do.	3	300
125	Do.	2	250
523	Prizes	Total	7,000

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1903.

THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

As Great Britain and Abyssinia are acting in concert against the forces of the Mullah in Somaliland Mr. G. F. H. Berkeley's readable article in "Macmillan" may be commended to those who would learn what manner of men our allies are. At the head of the Army is the Negus Nagasti, King of the Kings of Ethiopia. Below him are Rases, or generals, who are usually provincial governors; next commanders of the four great divisions, the Dedjazmateh who commands the rear-guard, the Cagnasmateh who commands the right wing, the Guerasmateh, left wing, and the Fitaurari, the advanced guard. Below them are balambaras and bashas, and on paper the army looks beautifully organised according to European principles. But it often happens that young men of noble birth command bodies of soldiers more numerous than those led by officers of considerable standing. As a rule the officers are well chosen. But there are exceptions. Of the rank and file there are three classes. There are the sons, clients, and household of the chiefs who are bound to follow them in time of war; secondly, a large number of young men who became soldiers, and, thirdly, conscripts, for there is a general obligation on every man to take service in time of war. Soldiering is said to be one of the most agreeable professions for a young man who dislikes work, as the regular soldier in Abyssinia has the right, when on the march, of requisitioning food from the peasants, while in time of peace his chief will often quarter him on a village, besides giving him several thalers as pay. In the Abyssinian fighting machine, Mr. Berkely tells us, there are constant irregularities, as there must be where an institution depends on the powers, caprices, and necessities of an individual rather than on an established order. But courage, activity, frugality, and above all the natural cunning of the Abyssinian soldier go far to remedy such defects. He does not, like the dervish, rush across the open plain, spear in hand, against trenches full of men and magazine rifles. He understands the efficacy of modern weapons and takes cover during his advance. He is a good shot and does not waste cartridges, for until lately there were so few in Abyssinia that they were usually kept for safety in a church. Their swords they keep at all times carefully greased and sharp, and laugh at the metal scabbard of Europeans which, as they say, is only calculated to destroy the edge and preserve the rust. They also disapprove of the bayonet. "At a distance," they say, "we fight with a rifle; or at close quarters with a sword; a bayonet is only a hindrance."

The Abyssinian soldiers is not so tall as an Englishman, and in all probability not so strong. He is more subject to excitement and discouragement. His activity and endurance are extraordinary. He thinks nothing of twenty-six miles as a daily march, and during the war with Italy a column of a thousand strong marched 115 miles in three days and ten and a half hours, though compelled to fight an engagement by the way, and hampered during the two last days by a number of women and wounded men. They can subsist on a few small unleavened cakes made out of some handfuls of grain crushed between two stones. Every man takes his own supplies, for a Commissioned Transport Corps is unknown in Abyssinia. King Menelik attempted to organise one but failed. Now the regular soldier makes a small provision of barley, dura, beans, and the like, and straps them on to a peasant's donkey. Says Mr. Berkeley: "He thus has a store of which before returning he will probably devour every particle, including most of the donkey." The Emperor Theodore was the first to rise to the value of modern inventions. He became an enthusiast about artillery and tried to make guns by hollowing out the trunk of a tree and binding it round with pieces of iron. He collected nearly forty guns of all descriptions, some of them being constructed by European prisoners whom he forced to make them though they had neither knowledge nor training. To his successor, John, the English gave a goodly supply of rifles and ordnance and with the aid of a British ex-sergeant, he made some attempts at introducing military discipline, but in this he failed. The Abyssinians regarded the Sergeant's drill lessons as a huge joke, and the drill ground used to be crammed with men and children looking on and passing uncomplimentary remarks and imitating those who were being instructed. He succeeded, however, in raising a disciplined force, three hundred strong, of Soudanese refugees, who did good service. This particular sergeant, it is interesting to note, by anticipating South African tactics, assured John's accession to the throne. In a fight with the Gobasie, sixty thousand strong, only a small band of Abyssinians were employed. They were entrenched on the side of a mountain in successive tiers, commanding the plain below, where stood Gobasie's men like a forest of spears to be mown down like grass. An attempt to advance was repulsed and defeat rapidly converted into a rout.

Experience such as they have gained and the leavening influence of the little band of trained men make them the superiors of the dervishes against whom we are fighting. Italy taught the Abyssinians a lesson as they taught Italy. Altogether the Army is said to number 150,000 men. Theoretically, but not in fact, every man is mounted. Many are armed with guns and magazine rifles captured from the Italians, and the spoils of the Italian defeat supplied their ordnance—seven batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses. Besides driving the Italians out of their country the Abyssinians destroyed two Egyptian armies, thereby acquiring between ten and fifteen thousand Remingtons, some Krupp guns, and a large supply of ammunition, a fact, which, as Mr. Berkeley observes, marks another and a serious step forward on the path from ancient to modern warfare, from steel to lead, from close quarters to long range. For nine years more or less they struggled against Italy, and the story of their victory between Suati and Moncullo shows how formidable the Abyssinians may become. At first advancing in echelon the Italians gained ground; then their machine-guns jammed; and, finally, in the words of Count Salimbeni, who was dragged out of the Abyssinian camp to witness his fellow countrymen's defeat: "A little while after one o'clock the Ras gave the signal for the attack; the drums and tambourines did not stop beating for a moment, and, suddenly, on all sides, as if they were springing out of the ground, a torrent of men dashed forward to the attack, the cavalry charged the side of the hill, and in a few minutes all was over." They had marched into a heap which had been prepared for them. Four hundred and eighteen out of 509 were killed; all the survivors were wounded. Methods such as the Abyssinian soldier resorts to will be of incalculable service to us against the Mullah, and it is of equal interest to Menelik as to ourselves that he shall be suppressed. They are a strange army, but they are the very men for the business on hand, and will doubtless acquit themselves as we wish them.

QUESTIONS AT THE COUNCIL.

A NUMBER of interesting questions found place in the list to which replies were given by Government at Friday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. As affecting the city those of the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna claim some attention. Sir Bhalchandra has an admirable zeal in the cause of temperance and the restriction of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor. But it does not appear that this cause would be greatly served by the appointment of a Bench of Magistrates to undertake duties similar to those performed by Licensing Justices in England. The present arrangement in Bombay, by which licences are granted by the Collector of Abkari, after a series of exhaustive inquiries regarding the necessity for, or the objections against, a liquor shop in any particular neighbourhood, is a greater safeguard against the undue increase of such places than would be secured by increasing the work of magistrates' courts by the constitution of a Brewster Sessions. The Temperance Party in England are not by any means enamoured of the work of Licensing Justices, in whose decisions the influence of personal predilections and interests and a considerable regard for the liquor trade have hitherto been largely visible. While the law permitted it, the Licensing Justices multiplied licences freely, and the Temperance Party found little encouragement in the results of active opposition in the courts. The law has now been improved in the direction of restricting licences, but it is not every Bench of Magistrates that is taking advantage of the power to reduce the number of liquor shops. Under the Bombay Abkari system the local veto is a very real thing, for, as Sir Bhalchandra knows, it does not require any very strong expression of public opinion to secure that any particular refreshment house licence shall not be granted. From the purely temperance view, therefore, we think that Government were right in declining to adopt the suggestion that Licensing Justices should be appointed or to permit the issue of permits to be decided by a wrangle between applicant and objector before a *quasi* judicial tribunal. The temperance cause has never been permanently served by the performances of its advocates in magisterial courts. Another licensing matter to which Sir Balchandra drew attention cannot be considered quite in the same way as the general question of the increase of drinking facilities. The honourable member referred to a Government of India circular, which, if it exists, has certainly not been made generally known. He stated that the circular expressed disapproval of bars for the sale of alcoholic liquors at public gatherings, pointed out that in spite of this, such bars were kept at the Presidency and Authentics cricket matches and at the People's Fair, and he asked that in future such practices should be prohibited. While he was about it Sir Balchandra might have included fancy fetes, theatres, and circuses, for these also provide the occasions of public gatherings, and bars for the sale of liquor are to be found there. Why gatherings on the maidan of a nature which lead people to spend the greater part of a day there should not be allowed the same facilities for refreshment that are granted for the benefit of a theatre audience, perhaps even Sir Bhalchandra would find it hard to explain. The suggestion to prohibit a public bar at the cricket matches was, of course, not entertained by Government, and if it were the club refreshment tents would still remain. It is conceivable that on the occasion of some great gathering or festival of the native calendars the presence of a liquor bar might be objectionable for a variety of reasons. But why the harmless, necessary cricket matches should be placed under the ban it is difficult to perceive. Is it that cricket enthusiasm has reached such a pitch among the native communities that Sir Bhalchandra fears the excitement born of the Presidency matches may be intensified by liquid refreshment? We should hope not. The Hindu cricketers, we know, are keen on meeting and if possible beating the Parsees, but we should imagine that the heads of the communities do not anticipate that they will imbrue over the refreshment bars.

AMERICAN PROTECTION.

THE American trade papers, which, as a whole, are nothing if not protectionist, have for some time past been discussing the operation of the duties on imported raw and "half" material. While the high tariff gives the Americans practically the entire control of the home market, they are beginning to realise that when it comes to foreign trade the check on the importation of foreign supplies constitutes a most serious handicap. As a result the so-called Lovering Draw-back Bill, introduced by Representative Lovering to amend the law governing the payment of drawbacks, has raised quite an exceptional interest in American business circles. Under the existing drawback law refunds are allowed on material imported for use in the manufacture of goods for export, but there are important omissions, and the law is so hedged round with onerous conditions that it is largely inoperative. The Lovering Bill extends the provisions of the drawback law to materials bought in the home market, and subsequently exported in a manufactured form, and simplifies the process for obtaining the drawback. The Bill is of great importance to American ship-builders. Five or six years ago the cost of materials in America was at the same level, and in some cases lower than abroad. Steel shapes and plates could be bought at Rittsburgh at 1 cent. per pound, and Americans were shipping enormous cargoes abroad. Since that time an industrial revolution has occurred, the extent of which can hardly be appreciated. Mr. Cramp, of the well-known shipping concern, in some very interesting evidence laid before the Ways and Means Committee which is about to report the Bill to the Representatives, remarks: "Not only have materials doubled in price, steel being worth two cents per pound to-day instead of one cent per pound, but labour has gone up 30 or 40 per cent. The Dingley Bill contained an important drawback provision for the American ship-builder constructing ships, for while a shipyard can buy finished articles abroad and import them for use in the construction of a ship, and get the drawback upon delivery of the ship, you cannot buy in the domestic market, and use with benefit of drawback any article manufactured in the United States out of imported materials. As an illustration the Treasury Department refused to allow drawback of duty paid on foreign billets imported and manufactured into boilers for a Russian battle-ship built by our company, a fact that added several thousand dollars to the cost of that ship." It is hoped that the Bill will get through the Senate with the co-operation of the influential members of the Finance Committee who are known to favour it, but whether success or failure meets the Bill in the Senate its advocates will feel that an important advantage has been secured if the Ways and Means Committee can be induced to recommend the Bill favourably.

AMONGST the passengers who left for Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Mail steamer Egypt were:—Lord Kensington Lord Farnham, Sir John Backhouse, Bishop I. M. Thoburn, Lady Pretyman, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Ameerally, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. H. Hill, Lady Winterbotham, Lady and Miss Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Isabel Edwards, Lady Salt, General and Mrs. Bushman, Major and Lady Byng, General and Mrs. P. D. Jefferies, Hon. and Mrs. Dudley Marjoribanks, and Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPORTS from Chitral state that heavy snow and rain fell in the Valley in the early part of March. The crop prospects there are now particularly good.

A DECREASE of 7,200 occurred in the number of persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces last week, leaving 29,600 on the lists.

MR. E. J. STANLEY, Under-Secretary, Public Works, Burma, has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the room of Mr. W. L. Strange.

THE mules purchased in America for Indian Ordnance purposes are said to be excellent in every way, so it may be worth while cultivating this new market.

IT may be noted that no mention was made in the Budget regarding the reduction of the Indian Telegraph rates; but it is understood that the matter is now engaging the personal attention of the Viceroy.

THE Sessions Judge of Allahabad has granted the application to prosecute Mr. H. L. Beddy, barrister-at-law, and Mr. T. J. Willis, pleader, Agra, on charges of giving false evidence in connection with the recent trial of Sohan Lal.

NO reference is make either in the Budget to the scheme for the payment of interest in sterling on 3 1-2 per cent Rupee loans; but it is presumed that the Financial Member is prepared to answer questions that are certain to be put on the subject during the debate next Wednesday.

PLAGUE returns in the week ending the 14th instant show 29,997 deaths against 29,648 in the week preceding. The principal figures are:—Bombay Districts, 7,764 against 9,878; Punjab, 8,177 against 6,814; the United Provinces, 4,177 against 3,437; Bengal, 3,339 against 2,909; the Central Provinces, 1,527 against 1,704; Bombay City, 1,107 against 1,323; Calcutta, 895 against 679; Hyderabad State, 845 against 863; Benares, 501 against 641; Madras Presidency, 331 against 530; Mysore State, 317 against 304; and Rajputana, 132 against 57.

MR. F. S. BULLOCK, the newly-appointed Chief of the Detective Department of the London Police is an ex-Civilian of the United Provinces, who surprised his numerous friends by quitting a Collectorship in the N. W. P. for the apparently uncongenial employment of Judical Commissioner in Berar. However, Mr. Bllock knew what he was about—a general characteristic of his—for the appointment soon led to that of Commissioner of the Assigned Districts, which he held to the great satisfaction of the Province and to the benefit of its administration, until he retired in 1899, a comparatively young man in point of service but much younger still in respect of energy and physique. With the spirits of a schoolboy and the physiognomy of a country squire Mr. Bullock will be a long way from ever looking the part of Sherlock Holmes; but malefactors will find that there is another side to his nature, as Mr. Henry, who presumably has had the making of the appointment, has doubtless reckoned on. Mr. Bullock must still have a large contingent of personal friends left in this country, who will rejoice to know that his energies have been recalled from golf to important work for which he is so well fitted.

A LADY correspondent of a London paper tells the following story of a terrifying experience she was recently had at Bombay. She reached Bombay on her way to Madras, and had been driven to an hotel to spend the night before resuming her journey. "I was to a room," she continues" which had just been shown vacated by an English doctor who had left for Cabul, and as I was anxious to get a good night's rest I retired to bed nearly and was soon deep in slumber. I awoke suddenly just before daybreak, to find a fierce face bending over me, and a razor flashing in my eyes. I shrieked aloud in horror, and the ruffian bolted from the room as if he had been shot. Jumping out of bed I began to dress hastily to report the alarming occurrence to the hotel manager, when a glance in the mirror showed my face smothered with lather, and a suspicion began to dawn on me that the rascal had only been trying to shave me, after all. This proved to be the case. It seems that my predecessor in the room had been in the habit of being shaved in bed early every morning and as he had departed suddenly the day before without giving notice to the native barber, he (the barbar, of course) had come as usual, and had in his ignorance placidly set to work on me until my screams scared him out of the room."

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MŒURS.

V.

WITH passions exasperated and warring, character develops in intensity and grandeur. Continually torn by intestine wars, and the rendezvous as she was of all the conquerors who disputed her beautiful regions, Italy was still brimming over with talent, with daring, science, poetry, riches, and gallantry. What a stirring spectacle that of a people struggling and dying for liberty? Michelangelo formed one of the Council of War. He was for fortifying the town at once. Capponi, the first of the three gonfaloniers, held a contrary view. Were he to be believed there was no immediate danger. He belonged to the faction of the aristocrats who were against the French alliance. He advised the Pope secretly to thwart Michelangelo in his design of fortifications. Capponi was overthrown, and Florence saw herself exposed to the double assault of a Pope bent on subduing her at any price and of an emperor reputed to be the most puissant in Europe. Episode worthy of remark, Catherine de Medici, then aged nine, had remained a hostage in the hands of the patriots. Clement VII, her left handed uncle, claimed her. They were either for exposing her on the battlements to the fire of the artillery or for handing her over to the soldiery. At nine an Italian has memory. The heiress of the Medicis once in possession of regal power never forgot the outrage on a child of nine.

TREASON A STATE PRINCIPLE.

The Patriots were all agog expecting intervention on the part of France and of Venice. Even they flattered themselves they might treat directly with the Emperor leaving the Pope aside, apart from the fact that they had full and entire confidence in the army of Malatesta Baglioni, the republican general. Michelangelo ran to the ramparts of San Miniato. He was always equal to the occasion. Painter, sculptor, architect, poet, he manufactured his own tools to work marble, improvised as a breaker of stones at Carrara, invented and did the carpentry of the scaffolding on props for the Sistine Chapel, and constructed machines for the transport and erecting of statues. The hour demanded an engineer, and Florence had in him her Vauban. Meantime the Spanish troops were advancing under Philibert d' Orange, and Malatesta Baglioni had to meet them half way before Perugia. It was then that the Pope intervened insidiously. Clement VII. knew Malatesta's pretensions to Perugia. He made a show of welcoming him besides promising that Florence would be saved and the general fell back. It was the same game played before Arrezo where the garrison retired without resistance. The town thus open had to provide for her own defence. The soldiery, among whom were as many armed citizens as Mercenaries were not wanting. What failed was food. So famine and pestilence did their work, and Florence fell. Had she fallen through misfortune alone it would indeed have been lamentable. But treason had been at work as was to be expected in a country where treason was a principle of State, a political affair whose code was drawn up by no less a personage than Machiavelli. Michelangelo saw what fate awaited him on the return of the Medicis and so took horse to fly full speed to save them remorse for having hung so great a man. The order had gone forth to let none pass. The guards recognised him. It is Michelangelo, said they, one of the nine, and the gates flew open. He passed out and hied to the mountains and on to Venice.

LA PATROUILLE TURQUE.

With his sudden departure for Rome, the Duke was glad to leave Florence in a state of uncertainty as to what she had to hope or to fear. It was to closely watch Cesaro working to set up his Master, Cardinal Hippolyte, in his own place, that the Duke had gone to Rome. During his absence the Archbishop of Capua, Fra Niccolo, was to attend to State duties leaving the security and the peace of the citizens to his secret informer Ser Maurizio and his ruffianly band of servile dependents. One who has seen the great Hadji Beg, Supreme Chief of the Police in Smyrna, as painted by Decamps in his picture, La Patrouille Turque, as he is making the round of the town surrounded by his myrmidons, can form some idea of the brute and his bandits. How he sits his horse with his protruding paunch, his insolently arrogant, ignorant swarthy face overshadowed by a large white turban in all the majesty of his gross pride! The sceptre of absolute and rude power he holds in his hands, and near him run nine faithful executors of his caprice cutting absurd capers and making unheard of leaps with faces more like animals than men. If in a deformed exterior Lorenzo the Magnificent hid a beautiful soul, nature painted Sir Maurizio the Milanese Chancellor's character in his infernal face. A wrinkled brow, bristly eyebrows that met, two blood shot eyes of uncertain look, livid and furrowed cheeks, a deformed nose and twisted lips which expressed mockery or affron, with a deformed person, a fat body, short arms, crooked hands, and large massive feet which he dragged along heavily as if meditating at every step new methods of striking terror into men, such was his picture. It was his delight to torment, his nature to hate, his instinct to surprise men in the act of committing a fault. He was so clever and ready in torturing that Cellini's words passed into a proverb; "for the very least thing he would hang a St. John the Baptist." Filippo, too, had been called to Rome with sweet words and outwardly magnificent conditions though in reality he had to play the part of those inanimate idols which in classic temples spoke with the voice of their priests. It was at this juncture that his son Piero Strozzi had returned from Spain to be a support to his vacillating father, and a consolation to his high-minded mother.

THE ARTIST'S STUDIO.

Scarcely had Michelangelo come down from the ramparts of San Miniato than he had taken to painting his Leda and his studies in secret for the Sepulchral monument of the Medici, letting art and politics contradict and contend with each other in his person, and letting nothing hinder him from immortalising as sculptor those enemies against whom he defended the liberty of his country. What wonder Ariosto should have said of him,

"……al par scolpe e colora.
"Michel, pio che mortale Angel divino."
(what with his sculpture and colour Michel is more than mortal, an Angel divine).

It had been arranged between the minister Muscettola and Francesco Nasi that they were to visit Michelangelo's bottega one fine morning in the company of Madonna Clarice and her daughter Luisa. The artist was in. He was in his work dress with paste-board cap on. On the top of the cap was a button to hold the candle to light the marble he worked at of evenings. Begging to be excused for his working dress he welcomed them. Cellini was there, and the Minister asked Francesco who he was. "An extraordinary youth who from a goldsmith has made himself a name as engraver of stamps for coins and in the art of chiselling. He is capable of great things. Bold and courageous as it was his arquebuse, which shot Borbone scaling the walls of Rome when the city was sacked." The visitors turn to admiring the designs of the sepulcre, the statues of Lorenzo and of Julian, the marvellous picture of Leda, and the cartoon of Venus kissing her son. Madonna Clarice had but to call out to her brother, and Lorenzo might have stood up to greet her, so life-like was the statue. What held them silent, however, with wonder was the statue of Night. He had worked at it after his return from Venice which had not held him long. He lay hid till the storm had blown over, and the Pope took him back into favour. But his health was failing him. He neither ate nor slept, and suffered from giddiness. A verse of his paints to us the sombre state of his mind. Just then he had finished his statue of Night at once seated and recumbent, the admirable body of a woman enveloped in profound repose, the sight of which recalls the words of old Homer "Sleep undid her members."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

MAIN COLUMN AT GALKAYU.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ADVANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A dispatch from Obbia states that the main column has arrived at Galkayu and will probably start off the 2 nd inst. for Geladi whither it is reported the Mullah has fled.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The advance body of the main column left Obbia on the 6th instant under the command of Vasken. Numbers fell out exhausted by the intense heat, the Bombay Sappers and the Sikhs suffering most.

Bikanire scouts rendered valuable assistance to the Ambulance Transport which was soon filled.

The Abyssinian column, mentioned on the 11th instant as co-operating with the British expedition, has been hitherto unopposed.

Difficulties of transport have necessitated the reduction of the column to 5,000 men.

Bari has been substituted for Gergolubi as the objective.

The operations of the column are confined to the closing of the Mullah's retreat.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE CITY.

GREAT OVATION.

THE INEVITABLE WAR.

A PROBLEM SETTLED AT LAST.

Mr. Chamberlain received an ovation in the City on the occasion of the presentation of an address by the Corporation at the Guildhall The Guildhall was profusely decorated and was crowded by members of the Cabinet, Peers, members of the House of Commons, prominent citizens, and Naval and Military Officers.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had returned more than ever convinced that the war could not have been prevented, but he looked forward confidently to the future. He believed, he said, that the problem in South Africa had been settled at last. He had a deep sense of the gratitude Britain owed to Lord Milner's ability and resource.

From the Guildhall Mr. Chamberlain and the Lord Mayor drove in State to the Mansion House, where they lunched.

Responding to the toast of his health, Mr. Chamberlain said that he hoped the tour would be repeated by his successors. The present was a critical period in the Empire's history. The old idea of dominion by a Central State must be replaced by a new conception of Empire, based on the community of interests. A new spirit must be infused into the Colonies replacing the spirit of parochialism.

Mr. Balfour paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chamberlain, describing him as a great peace-maker.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERGY.

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.

THE QUESTION OF THE CONCORDAT.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

In the French Senate, during the discussion of the estimates of public worship, the Premier enumerated Pastoral Charges and letters insulting the Government, and declared that the Government would denounce the Concordat if the Clergy continued to interfere with politics.

NORTH FERMANAGH ELECTION.

At the North Fermanagh election, Mr. Mitchell, Independent Conservative, gained 2,407 votes, defeating Mr. Craig, Official Conservative, who secured 2,255 votes. The election was to replace the Conservative member Mr. Archdale.

[The vacancy at Fermanagh was caused by the resignation of Mr. E. M. Archdale (C), who had represented the constituency since 1898 when he was returned at a bye-election by a majority of 477. In 1900 he was unopposed. Mr. Edward Mitchell, the new member, stood as a compulsory Land Purchase candidate, and it was understood that he would receive the whole of the Nationalist vote. He has been returned by a majority of 152.]

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

In the International Rugby football match yesterday Scotland gained ten points and England six.

In the Association match Ireland gained two goals and Scotland nil.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

CONSTANT CONFLICTS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The condition of Macedonia has not improved. Emissaries of the Revolutionary Committee are everywhere extorting contributions by intimidation backed by assassination. Armed bands are constantly in conflict with the troops escaping with the help of the villagers whenever worsted.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

THE ALLEGED OCCUPATION OF BOMBA.

A BASELESS REPORT.

Great Britain has spontaneously assured Italy that the reports as to the occupation of Bomba in Tripoli are baseless.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The American Senate has passed the Cuban treaty with amendments requiring the approval of the House, thus deferring indefinitely the admission of Cuban Sugar into the United States.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Sir Hector Macdonald has gone to the Continent. He returns to Colombo in a fortnight.

POM-POMS FOR THE CAVALRY.

Lord Roberts announces that one pom-pom will be issued to each of the Cavalry Regiments as soon as the guns are available.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Radicals are raising a strong agitation against the proposed methods of recruiting of natives for the Rand mines. They insist that it is merely a form of slavery. Mr. Chamberlain indignantly repels this idea.

VENEZUELA.

President Castro of the Venezuelan Republic has resigned. The acceptance of his resignation by Congress is doubtful. Anyhow his resignation is unlikely to affect the negotiations of the Powers at Washington.

RIOTS IN BUDAPESTH.

Serious student riots have occurred at Budapesth on the anniversary of the death of Kossuth. The police were attacked with heavy missiles and sticks, a number being injured.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

President Roosevelt's Commission that was appointed in October to investigate the disastrous coal strike in Pennsylvania has decided in favour of the men on practically all points, awarding an increase of wages and other concessions. This is a distinct victory for labour in the United States.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Gibraltar.

DEATH OF HANS BREITMANN.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Hans Breitmann is dead.

Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann) the author was born in Philadelphia in 1824. Before he was fifteen years of age he contributed short poems to newspapers. He graduated at Princeton in 1846, afterwards studied æsthetics, history, philosophy, and the modern languages in the universities of Heidelberg and Munich, and then went to Paris, where he attended lectures at the Sorbonne and the College Louis-le-Grand, and was one of the American deputation who congratulated the provisional government after the revolution of February, 1848. In October, 1848, he returnep to Philadelphia, where he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1851. He soon relinquished that profession, and became a contributor to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," for which he had begun to write while a student in college, the "International Magazine," "Sartain's," "Grahams," and other periodicals. He resided for some time in New York city, where he edited the "Illustrated News," but retired to Philadelphia in 1855, and was connected with the "Evening Bulletin" three years.

At the beginning of the Civil War he wrote in support of a vigorous National policy in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and established in Boston the "Continental Magazine," in which he proposed and urged the emancipation of the slaves. He returned to Philadelphia in 1863, and wrote and made the illustrations for a political satire entitled "The Book of Copperheads." In 1865 he engaged in speculations in the coal and petroleum fields and travelled through Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. On his return to Philadelphia he became editor of the "Press," which was prosperous under his management. After travelling through the west he went to Europe in May, 1869, and remained till 1860, residing chiefly in London, and while there he persued original investigations into the history, language, and customs of the Gipsy race. When he returned to Philadelphia he introduced and supervised a system of industrial art education in the public schools. Mr Leland was the author of "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams," containing the fruit of curious researches in ancient and modern literature (Philadelphia 1855); "Meister Karl's Sketch-Book," a collection of sketches of foreign travel and other articles reprinted from magazines (1855); "Pictures of Travel," translated from the German of Heinrich Heine (1856); "Sunshine in Thought" (New York, 1862); "Legends of Birds" (Philadelphia, 1864); "To Kaneas and Back," a pamphlet describing a journey to the Far West (1866); and a pamphlet on the "Union Pacific, Eastern Division" (1867).

His most popular works were the "Hans Breitmann Ballads" (completed. Philadelphia, 1871), the first of which humorous dialect poems were so much admired that he composed an extended series, burlesquing peculiarities of character, as well as of thought and speech among the ruder type of German Americans. His later works were The Music Lesson of Confucius, and other Poems, in which he sought to harmonize the Christain religion with the antique sentiments of joy and beauty (London, 1870. "Gandeamus a translation of humorous poems by Joseph V. Schefel and other German writers (1871); Egyptain Sketch Book (1874); The English Gipsies and their Language (1873); Fu-Sang or the Discovery of America by Chinese Budhist Priests in the Fifth Century" (1875); "English Gipsy Songs," in collaboration with Janet Tuckey and Prof Edward H. Palmer (1875); "Johnnykin and the Goblins" (1876); "PidginEnglish Sing-Song" (1876); "Abraham Lincoln" (1879); "The Minor Arts" (1880); "The Gipsies" (1882); and "The Algonquin Legends of New England" (1884). In connection with the educational movement that he set on foot he edited a series of "Art-Work Maduals" (1880), containing instructions for ceramic painting, brass repousse work leather work, papier mache wor, stencilling, and wood-carving. He resides in London.

He was an .M. (Harvard); Hon. F. R. L. S. (London); President of the British and Hungarian Gypsy Lore Society; Member American Philosophical Society, Phila Historical Society, English and other Folk-lore Societies, an active member of saveral Oriental Folk-lore and othe congresses.

His principal works were "Practical Education (1885), twenty-one works in all on the technical, minor, or decorative arts, "The Breitmann Ballads (1869), "Hans Breitmann in Germany" (1875), "The Algonqin Legends of New England" (1882), "The Gypsies" (1882), "Etruscan-Roman Legends in Popular Tradition" (1882), "Translation of all the works of H. Heine" (1889), "Memoirs' (1893) "Songs of the Sea" (1895). "The Legends of Florence" (1895), "Pressure Painting, a New Art," "A Manual of Mending and Repairing." His other publications include Dictionary of Jargon and Slang (in collaboration with Prof. A. P. Barrere); Gypsy Sorcery, 1891; Legends of Florence, 2nd series 1895-96; Hans Breitmann in Tyrol, 1895; One Hundred Profitable Arts, being issued as a series of handbooks; Legends of Virgil, 1899; the Gothic Mother Goose (in preparation. He had also latterly been engaged in the preparation of a General Dictionary of the Minor arts in Detail.

THE FRONTIER FORCE REORGANIZATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The reorganization of the Punjab Frontier Force announced on Saturday involves the appointment of one Major-General to Peshawar besides Brigadiers to Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. As General Egerton's present post is abolished the natural arrangement will, of course, be for this officer to take the very nearly equivalent Peshawar Command where his great frontier experience will be fully utilised. Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan will then alone remain to be filled.

PORT OFFICER AT BASSEIN.

Commander Downes retires from the date of his relief by Commander Ford in the post of Port Officer, Bassein.

PORT DUES AT CHITTAGONG.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

A Bill enabling the Port Commissioners of Chittagong to raise dues for the development of their charge was passed in the Bengal Council yesterday.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN BENGAL.

Forty-eight Agricultural Banks have been opened in Bengal.

THE PERSIAN CUSTOM'S TARIFF.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government of India, supporting the suggestion the Bombay Chamber that an endeavour should be made to secure a reversion to the old Persian Customs Tariff for six months pending further negotiations. They point out that the new tariff is especially injurious to the trade.

A PORTRAIT OF LADY LANSDOWNE.

A portrait of Lady Lansdowne was unveiled at the Town Hall here yesterday by Lord Curzon, who in course of his speech said that Lady Lansdowne set a model which the wife of any succeeding Viceroy may be proud to follow.

EXECUTION AT THE YERROWDA JAIL.

POONA, MARCH 22.

Three convicts who were sentenced to death by the Nasik Judge were executed on Friday at the Yeraowda Central Jail. The convicts' names were Rama Khandoo, Gogia Gangya, and Tulsia Bhairu, who waylaid two Marwaris, murdered them, and carried away some ornaments and money.

THE "PLAGUE GODDESS" OF POONA.

HER TRUE STATE REVEALED.

THE POLICE SENT HER TO SANGLI.

The "Pague Goddess" was arrested by the police and was taken into the Faraskhana. She gave another version, and said her name was Chandri Kom Rama, and she belonged to Pancham Jain. She was about 25 years old. She came from Savantwari, where until a year ago she lived peaceably with her husband. Owing to a quarrel she left him in a fit of anger and strayed as far as Koregaon whese she fell sick and went to the Female Hospital at Kolhapur. From Kolhapur she begged her way and came to Saswad, when ce she was brought down to Poona by a Supply and Transport carter In Poona she fell into the hands of some men who, it is alleged, deal in glass bangles. These men made her as a "Plague Goddess," and taught her what to do. Everything went on smoothly until the police came and removed her to the Farashkhana. Yesterday evening she was provided with a railway ticket to Sangli, and was packed off. Large crowds were loitering about the Farashkhana to get a glimpse of her.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Major Money Shewan becomes commanding Royal Engineer, Allahabad District.

Major L. P. Chapman is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stanton who goes in a similar capacity to Rawalpindi.

Some time ago the 47th Sikhs and the 20th Bombay Infantry were warned for service owing to the position in the Aden hinterland. The orders have now been cancelled as more troops are not needed there.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. PERSEUS.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Captain E. R. Pears arrived in har our yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 17th instant.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. ASSAYE.

H. M. S. ASSAYE, Lieut Commander R. M. Lambert sailed yesterday for Aden.

THE Indian Telegraph Department have ordered out from Home some sets of instruments for wireless telegraphy. These will be of the Muirhead-Lodge pattern, those two expert electricians having recently invented several notable improvements in the apparatus. Experiments will probably be made first of all between Sangor Island and Akyab.

MR. WATERFIELD, Assistant Comptroller General, Hyderabad, officiates as Assistant Secretary Financial Department, vice Mr. Hesseltine, who is proceeding on furlough in April, Mr. Rivaz, from Labore, acting for Mr. Waterfield at Hyderabad. Mr. Cowie goes from Burma to Lahore as Auditor of Local Accounts, vice Mr. Hart, transferred to Burma.

MR. R. HARDY, who resigned last year the Officiating Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Agricultural Department, is rather unexpectedly returning to India, and will take up his appointment as Member of the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces next month. On his return the Hon. Mr. D. T. Roberts and Mr. J. B. Thomson will successively take privilege leave, leaving the Hon. Mr. Hooper to continue in his place as a Member of the Board.

A SWISS CARNIVAL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BASEL, MARCH 6.

Basel drunk and Basel sober, well, if not really drunk with liquor, the good people of this ancient town are certainly so with excitement since 4 a. m. on Monday, the 2nd of this month, the occasion being the Carnival, which, curiously enough, is celebrated here after Ash-Wednesday, and when the people in Paris, Cologne, or other cities are already slowly recovering from their katzenjammer. By the by I wonder whether "Ash-Wednesday" (Asher Mittwoch they call it here) has any etymological relation to the "Asbura" of the East? Certainly the doings of the people on or about that day bear a very great resemblance to the last night or two of the Moburrum in your city, and when I saw the processions at the unearthly hour of 4 a. m. on Monday morning, and heard the drumming, &c., I almost fancied myself back in the Bhendy Bazaar of Urbs Prima in Indis. Since the 1st of February drumming by day and night has been practised all over the town with the permission of the police authorities; several matches have come off, and the best drummers have been decorated and awarded money prizes; but since Monday morning Basel has been turned into a regular pandemonium, and the inhabitants of this ancient city, so renowned for their missionary and pious if not pietistic tendencies, have indulged in a regular burst of tomfoolery and dissipation. And this went on for three days and four nights, most of the public houses never closing at all during the time, but it must be said in honour of the people that rowdyism and drunkenness were conspicuous by their absence, and that the very few policemen on duty had a very easy time of it, as everybody seemed bent on amusing himself and others, and nobody tried to get the "pas" over anybody else as is the dangerous custom of the "Kassais" and others during the Moburrum in Bombay. The emblems, &c., carried about had mostly a political and social significance; the Crown Princess of Saxony and last year's quarrel between Italy and Switzerland coming in for a goodly share; while the shortcomings of the local Municipality were also depicted and politically criticized.

This is the last occasion on which the "oldest bridge" over the Rhine will be the point of convergence of the processions and of the crowds, for in about a month's time it will be broken up and a new one begun. Well, it has lasted nigh 700 years, having been built in A. D. 1225. One-half of it was built of stone, the other half of wood owing to a dispute between the separate Municipal Corporations of Klein and Gross Basel.

I dare say you have heard by wire that the Crown Princess of Saxony, or to give her her present appellation the Princess of Tuscany, has returned to the bosom of her family—not to Dresden however, but to Salzburg in Austria, where his mother resides. Giron the teacher of languages got his congé as did Bryant the dentist before him, if the papers can be believed, and "Schwamm drüber" or a la Rosbery, let her have a "clean slate" to start again in life.

The Kaiser's religious manifesto, evoked by Professor Delitsch's lecture on the subject of the value of the Old Testament, created some stir amongst the orthodox clergy of Germany; but though that august personage keenly desired that it should rank with Martin Luther's 39 articles and other historical proclamations, it seems already to have been forgotten. His enumeration of specially heaven-born human beings, ending with "our revered grandfather William I," smacks somewhat of what the Germans call "Grossenwahn" (self-glorification), for though he did not include himself in the list of demi gods, I dare say he would not mind it if others do so.

Fighting is still going on in Morocco between the Emperor and the Pretender, but the news from those parts is as unreliable as ever, and I dare say it will require the "mailed fist" of somebody or other to bring peace and order into that country.

In Macedonia—in spite of the Sultan's surprisingly ready acceptance of the Austro-Russian scheme of reforms—things are as bad as ever, and I am afraid that within a month or so the dogs of war will be let slip in more than one of the Danubian principalities and provinces.

Let me wind up with a curiously worded appeal of a German convict to the judge who tried him and gave him 5 years' hard labour for burglary. He thanks him for his kind and gentlemanly treatment during the trial, asks him to give his kind remembrances to his clerk, his greetings to the police on duty in Court, and after begging that his sentence be modified, as he had never been accustomed to hard labour, signs himself your devoted "Royal Prussian penal-servitude (Zuchthaus) prisoner! who says the Germans are devoid of humour after this?

MOTORS IN YACHTING.

Mr. Scovell's yacht, Godwit, which recently arrived from England has connected with it a dingey which may be driven by a motor. This mechanically propelled dingey was found of great use at various points of the voyage. Commenting on the increased use of this class of dingey and of the greater adoption of motors in connection with sailing yachts, awriter in the "Field" says: "Calms at sea may be very exasperating, though not so much so perhaps to a true yachtsman and a lover of the ocean, for he has learnt to take these things as they come, and, moreover always manages to find plenty to look at and to amuse himself with; but what vexes the soul of a yachtsman is to find himself, after a capital sail from one port to another, just outside the harbour he would enter perhaps only a mile therefrom, but that mile dead to windward through a narrow passage not wide enough for the yacht to beat to windward in. He then either has to wait for the tug, or perhaps the water-boat, which tows him in at an enormous charge and at very slow speed. The same thing has, perhaps, to be gone through again on leaving the harbour. Take also the case of a single-hander who, after a very hard day's toil, has turned in for his well-earned rest, and finds himself ordered by an unsympathetic harbour master to shift his berth, which means getting canvas hoisted as well as the ground tackle. In all the above cases a very small motor would have been the saving of a good deal of time, expense, and labour.

Motors generally, and especially the petrol motorss appear tobe the ideal form of motive power for yacht and launches, as they are free from almost all the objections of steam. Small and light, they can be placed away nearly anywhere on board. In a yacht the motor can be put away under the main companion for instance, or in a launch it can be put pretty well aft, leaving all the best part of the accommodation for the owner and his friends, as it is free from smell and dirt when properly designed and driven. A motor can be put into the smartest and cleanest yacht or sailing boat without causing any misgivings on this score in the mind of the most fastidious owner; there are no sooty tubes requiring periodical sweeping, with all the consequent dirt, nor is there even the dirt entailed by coaling. Moreover, any mechanically minded yachtsman can soon learn enough to drive his motor himself and take a pleasurable pride in doing so, and this he can do for a long day without even soiling his hands, unless the actual dismantling of, any part of the engine were rendered necessary owing to an accident, when perhaps his hands would show the usual trade marks of honest labour. Last, but not least, comes the readiness of the petrol motor to start at a moment's notice day or night. Instead of the considerable length of time required with steam. It is true that in the late patterns of steam launches this time has been very much shortened, but still there is at present no steam engine which will start from all cold with a turn of the handle. The palm for reliability still rests with steam, which is not surprising considering the number of years' start that it had as compared with the motor; but the latter is fast approaching steam in this very necessary qualification, as it is one of the chief points towards which the inventors of so many countries are turning their attention."

THE DALLAS' COMPANY.

THE CHINESE HONEY-MOON.

ON Saturday evening one of the most successful entertainments yet given in this city by Mr. Henry Dallas Musical Comedy Company was enjoyed by a crowded house at the Novelty Theatre. The out going mail had carried with it a number of the company including some of its more prominent members but the performance in which some new faces were seen in the principal parts was excellent. The songs were charming, and almost every member was loudly encored. Yesterday the company journeyed to Poona, where performances are to be given this week.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

THE THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE thirteenth extra meeting, the last but one of the Bombay racing season, was run off on Saturday at the Mahaluxmi course. There was a very satisfactory attendance, and there was also lots of good sport for those who attended. Punters were somewhat surprised when Mosumma won the Little Maiden Handicap with ten to one up against him. In this race young Taisseer was expected to win by the greater number of people, although Greyleg and Hermit were backed pretty largely. Young Taisseer seemed to have the race well in hand and Mosumma's remarkable challenge beyond the distance never looked probable. A still greater surprise was in store in the next race, when Rochester, who up till Saturday had always started with long odds against him, was backed almost off the slate. However, Galib, a forty to one chance, jumped off with the lead and was never headed. Rochester tried hard at the end, but Galib had plenty in hand and resisted the challenge. The next race was also an upset. Chungiz was the favourite, but he failed to carry his impost, and when the bunch entered the straight a fine race began between Huddal and Sandow, the latter horse just managing to make a dead heat on the post. In the deciding Sandow started with the odds four to one on, but his opponent made the whole of the running and won fairly easily. Luck then changed, and for the remainder of the meeting it remained more or less with the public. Beadsman again won a good race in the Newmarket Stakes. Min, also a strong favourite, won the All Pony Handicap, and Porto, after a capital struggle with Gowaboy carried off the Hunter's Flat Race. One of the prettiest finishes of the day was in the Beginners Handicap. Sanaiya who was apparently quite shut out, breaking through a few yards from home and winning by good jockeyship by about half a length. The following are the details:—

The Little Maiden Handicap—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, 50. A Handicap for maiden Arabs 13-3 and under.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 7st 11lbs ..... Southall 1
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Shaik's b a h Young Taisseer 8st 6lbs ..... Hoyte 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 9st 3lbs, ... Heeroo 3
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 9st 4lbs ..... Robinson 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 9st 9lbs ... C B Mahomed 0
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 9st 11b ..... Omerkhan 0
Mrs C W L Jackson's ch a h Selim 8st 11bs ..... Syed 0
Capt Baldrey's b a h Shelter, 8st 2lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sirdar, 7st 8lbs ..... Native 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Greyleg; 3 to 1 Young Taisseer; 4's Hermit; 6 to 1 Duldul; 7 to 1 Silver Fox; 10 to 1 Mosumma; 20 to 1 others.

Young Taisseer made the running and was joined at the bend by Hermit and Grey Leg. Close home Mosumma came with a rush and won by a length and a quarter; a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 3-5sec.

Consolation Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; seconds Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab, 14 hand and under which have not won a race value Rs. 100.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 7st ..... Etul 1
Mr Gilroy's b a h Rochester, 7st 5lbs ..... Hoyte 2
Mr S Ezekiel's g a h Kyam, 7st 13lbs ... C B Mahomed 3
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanji's g a h Flying Childers, 9st 4lbs ..... Robinson 0
Major Murray's ch a h Hamil on, 9st 11b ..... Southal 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Full Moon. 8st 10lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Sincere, 7st 12lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir, 7st 7lbs ... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight, 7st 6lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Mr A Willis' b a h Jena, 7st 5lbs ..... Ebroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Flying Childers; 2 to 1 Rochester; 6 to 1 each Hamilton, Full Moon, Kyam and Bikanir; 30 to 1 Daylight; 40 to 1 Galib and others.

Galib made the whole of the running, and after a strong challenge from Rochester won by a length two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 22 1-5sec.

The Maiden Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs—Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal, 7st 11b ..... Etul 1
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Sandow, 7st 13lbs ..... Hoyte 2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 6st ..... Dhondi 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 9st 5lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Finch's b a h Arabistan 9st 3lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakeer, 8st 5lbs ... C B Mahomed 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st ..... Oomerkhan 0
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co.'s ch a h Artist, 7st 10st ..... Karim 0

Betting.—6 to 4 against Chungiz; 4 to 1 Alexis, 5 to 1, Sandow, 7 to 1 Arabistan, 8 to 1 Silvermane 10 to 1 Huddal and Fakeer 11.

Huddal let of from Silva wase and Fakeer 11 with Chungiz, Sandow, and Artist last. Sandow came out the four furlongs post, and get on terms at the distance. A fine race home resulted in a dead heat; a length between second and third. Time—2 min. 7 sec.

THE RUN OFF.

Betting.—4 to 1 on Sandow; and 7 to 4 against Huddal.

Huddal held a slight lead up to the bend and gradually drew away and won by a length. Time—2 min 7 3-5 secs.

The Newmarket Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1902—Distance—7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman, 9st 10lbs... Robinson 1
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 9st 3lbs... C B Mahomed 2
Messrs G K and D D's br aus m Overture, 6st 7lbs ..... Hoyte 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure, 9st 2lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Messrs M Gocouldass and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo, 8st 5lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0

Betting: Evens Beadsman; 3 to 1 against Spark; 6 to 1 Gnullo and Overture; 12 to 2 Swiftsure.

Gnullo led for half a mile and then gave way to Spark, Overture, and Beadsman, who came on the outside, the favourite winning easily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 30 2-5sec.

The Beginners' Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1902—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 8st ..... Hoyte 1
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sirur, 9st 4lbs ... C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h New Moon, 7st 10lbs... Heeroo 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 8st 9lbs ..... Omerkhan 0
Mr A W P's g a h Bunder, 7st 12lbs ..... Southall 0
Messrs Foulke's and Owen's b a h Erhan, 6st 4lbs ..... Dhondi 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against New Moon; 5 to 2 Little Joker; 4 to 1 Sanaiya; 6 to 1 Sirur; 10 to 1 Bunder; 15 to 1 Erhan.

Little Joker was jumped off from New Moon, closely followed by Sanaiya with Erhan last. Inside the distance Sanaiya twice tried to get though but failed Finding an opening close home, however, came on and won by half a length; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 1-5sec.

All Pony Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 9st 9lbs ..... Southall 1
Mr Preston's ch e g New Oswestry, 9st 3lbs ..... Hoyte 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 8st 6lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 8st 13lbs ... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 7st 7lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Jones' b aus m Alma, 8st 6lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress, 7st ..... Native 0
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 8st 5lbs ..... Rooe 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Min; 2 to 1 against New Oswestry; 7 to each Olga and Alma; 12 to 1 Key West; 20 to 1 others.

Key West made the running from Nautilus, off Olga, and New Oswestry. Key West was deprived of the lead in the straight and Min, who had improved her position, resisted a strong challenge from New Oswestry, and won by a neck; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 31 2-5sec

The Hunters' Flat Race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; and third, Rs. 25. For Horses the bona-fide property of members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M. F. H. to have been regulary hunted this season. Weights—Horses ridden by their owners, Catchweights over 12st. Horses not ridden by their owners, Catchweights over 12st. 4lbs. Allowance Arabs and C. Bs. 2st. Clauses 8, 9 and 12 in General Conditions do not apply. G. R's.—Distance 1 mile, burlongs.

Lady Jenkin's b aus g Perth, 12st 4lbs ..... Mr Westrup
Mr A C Boulton's b aus g Gowaboy, 12st ..... Owner
Mr I Alston's br aus m Miss Milligan, 12st ..... Owner
Mr G P DeSaone's b aus g Fitz, 12st ..... Owner
Mr J H Symington's ch aus m Jane, 12st ... Mr Fischer

Betting: 6 to 4 on Perth; 3 to 1 against Gowboy; 7 to 1 Fritz: 8 to 1 Jane; 10 to 1 Milligan.

Perth made the whole of the running attended Gowaboy and won by a length and a quarter; bad third. Time—3 min. 18 2-5sec.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN TRUST SYSTEM.

WEST AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

FOR a considerable time past it has been recognised, both on the American and on the European continents, that the trust system was on its trial. This has been more especially the case in the United States, where the democracy is quick to detect any general movement actually or potentially subversive of the public weal, and to deal with it accordingly. The knowledge of this fact, and of the somewhat pronounced attitude that the President has taken up on the regulation of trusts, has tended to put these organizations on their best behaviour. In some directions this is not at all a new thing, but is a policy which has been consistently followed almost since the modern trust system can be regarded as having come into being. It has always, for example, been the boast of the Great Standard Oil Company that by its unique command of the world's best and cheapest oil supply, by its large control over labour and transportation, and by the numerous economies that it is able to introduce in many different branches of manufacture and distribution, it has been able to keep the prices of oil and allied products at a lower level than was ever known before. The Standard Oil Company had no rivue worthy of its steel, whether on the American continent or elsewhere, until the United States Steel Corporation (which we considered last week) was founded two years ago. The enormous capitalization of this latter organization indued the apprehension that it could only meet its financial obligations by raising prices to a level that would bring upon it the retribution of public odium and anti-trust legislation, as well as that of a reduced consumption, and a consequent scarcity of orders, all along the line. Singularly enough, nothing of the kind has happened. Indeed, it may be even asserted that the very contrary has been the case. It is perfectly true that prices have been exceptionally high since the Corporation was founded, but it is now universally admitted that this has been a legitimate and natural consequence of one of the greatest booms that even the United States has ever known. It is even maintained that prices would have taken a much higher level but for the moderating influence and conservative policy of the Steel Corporation. Under these circumstances, that organisation appears likely to have to face the fate that is reserved for threatened men. Several attempts made in Congress and the Senate to control the trusts were understood to have been levelled at the Steel Corporation in particular. During the current session of Congress several Bills proposing trust legislation have been withdrawn or quietly shelved, despite the fact that President Roosevelt declared himself to be in favour of the adoption of some measure of national supervision and control "as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trusts."

Mr. H. B. Lefroy, Agent-General for West Australia, has come forward the combat the sensational stories that have recently been circulated concerning the alleged insolvency of the Australian States. In an able letter to the Press he points out that the people of Western Australia, when the rich discoveries of gold were made there a few years back, decided to develop their estate themselves. Western Australia in all represents can third of Australia, and in order to carry one this policy of improvement it was necessary to borrow money. Altogether Western Australia has borrowed £15,060,000 to develop a territory of nearly a million square miles. Half the money is represented by 1,356 miles of line and rolling stock. The Coolgardie Goldfields water supply scheme represents £2,500,000. Harbour works and lighthouses absorbed £1,835,000; electric telegraphs, £269,000; roads and bridges, £142,538; gold-fields development, £784,000; development of agriculture, £367,000; immigration, £27,000; public buildings, £63,000; miscellaneous, £63,000; which with the cash in hand and expenses of flotation, go to make up the total. Mr. Lefroy contents that there is not a single item on the list which a business corporation would not also have undertaken if placed in similar circumstances. After referring to the evidences of prosperity he points out that a Government conducted on the lines followed in Australia is practically a trading corporation. The public debt is the debenture stock, with a huge reserve liability for the creditor to fall back on. In every case the public estate is increased in value by the expenditure Land which, without railway communication is a waste, running a few sheep, is thereby brought into cultivation or its forests converted into a huge national asset; while a barren desert, such as the Kalgoorlie Goldfields, is made habitable both by aid of railway communication and water supply, and able to add to the world's wealth in gold to the extent of some seven to eight millions sterling in each year.

It is a little too early, especially after our past experience of this work, to say what the cost of the Uganda railway will ultimately prove to have been but it seems that it is finished at any rate. In 1893 it was to cost £2,240,000; in 1899 the Uganda Railway Committee estimated the cost at £4,950,000 which reminds one irresistibly of the ll 3-4ll. dodge. Last November we were informed that the cost would be £5,550,000. How much more will have to be added we do not know, but no doubt a good round sum may be safely anticipated. The official estimate that it will probably pay its way in ten years' time leaves us an ample margin for further expenditure until that happy day arrives. Presuming that the country was worth possessing, however, we must admit that the only way to develop the property was to construct a railway through it, and already Reuter's agency is able to inform us that its completion has resulted in great commercial development. Italian, German, and Indian firms we are told, are opening up branches in East Africa and Uganda, and both Indians and Italians are placing trading vessels on Lake Victoria on which a German trading schooner also plies. All of which is very pleasing, though probably it may occur to the English taxpayer that the benefits do not seem to have come the same way as the bill just sent. Turning to the railway itself, the country traversed is from the port of Mombasa on the Indian Ocean to Ugowe Bay on Lake Victoria Nyanza. Originally it was intended to make the lake terminus at Port Victoria but this route was abandoned, the line turning west at Lake Nakuro and ending at Port Florence. From this point steamers are to cross to Entebbe, the Uganda Administration headquarters on the opposite shore. The total distance from Port Florence to Mombasa is 584 miles. Nairobi is the headquarters of the Uganda Railway, and great progress is being made in the district in the cultivation of potatoes.

The last report from British East Africa says that merchants and others who have travelled in Uganda speak in the highest terms of the possibilities of raising crops, and of the cultivation of coffee and rubber, but fear that the present freight charges will act as a deterrent to their being exported in any volume. Some interesting information concerning the possibilities of Uganda is to be found in a recently published report on exotic plants in Uganda by Mr. J. Mahon, of the Botanic Gardens, at Entebbe. It appears from this report that it is practically impossible to systematically cultivate there the rubber vine. Two cases of cacao sent from Kew in August, 1901, are reported to have thrived exceptionally well, and as an excellent coffee is [illegible] only found in this country in a wild state, it is, [illegible] only to be expected that introduced varieties [illegible] do well. Mr. Scott Elliot, the naturalist traveller, seemed, according to this report, [illegible] from his explorations in the Rawenzori that large areas there offered a fine field for [illegible] tea on a large scale. The culture of fruits is being pushed as much as possible. [illegible] reports that a number of pineapple [illegible] which he brought from Kew are bearing their [illegible] of fruits. Much attention is being

seedlings is high; but Mr. Mahon hopes that the Department will be in a better position to cope with these drawbacks in the immediate future.

Marseilles has been badly hit by strikes within the last few years, as well as by the heavy port dues exacted by the Government, and the result has been a withdrawal of a considerable part of the shipping to other ports where conditions are more favourable. Among these latter must be named Genoa, the leading port of Italy, which has quietly absorbed for some years all those concerns that had become dissatisfied with the conditions prevailing at Marseilles. Only a short time ago an important French steamship company handling the Italian emigration traffic was forced by circumstances, which meant life or death to it, to transfer its entire fleet of steamers to Genoa, and henceforth sail them under the Italian flag. That the move was an advantageous one to the company is shown by the gradual increase of its steamers. It has been buying up vessels belonging to Marseilleis, and its purchase a few weeks ago of the steamer "Patria" of the Fabre Line caused quite a sensation in Marseilles. Unless Marseilles is reformed speedily its downward move will become more acutely felt as time goes on. There is really no time to be lost, for if left until the opening of the Simplon tunnel, Marseilles will have no chance whatever, as the new route undoubtedly places Genoa into a more favourable position with regard to central European traffic than the French port. Marseilles is likely to continue to hold its position as the great port of France, but Genoa is destined to take its place as the premies international port of the Mediterranean.

The Governor, Sir Charles Bruce, has forwarded to the Colonial Secretary the annual report of Mauritius for the year 1901, but a change having been introduced in the financial year, the report brings us to June 1 to June 30, 1902, and henceforward the year will date from July 30. The revenue for 1901-02 amounted to 9,043,066 rupees, and the expenditure to 8,568,443 rupees. The total value of imports and exports for 1901 compared with 1900 was 60,139,827 rupeer, against 63,002,678 rupees. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at 8,801,809 rupees, compared with 8,427,556 rupees in 1900. From British possessions in 1901 imports were valne at 15,644,512 rupees, compared with 17,059,450 in 1900, and from foreign countries at 6,700,439 rupees compared with 5,940,394 rupees in 1900. Altogether the imports were valued at 31,146,760 rupees compared with 31,427,401 rupees in 1900. The exports amounted to 28,993,067 rupees against 31,575,276 rupees in 1900, and only a small portion came to the United Kingdom, three-quarters of this trade being with British possessions. The report goes into each item of trade very carefully, but space does not permit of our giving more than a general summary. During the year 1901 a disease appeared in Mauritius which has since been identified as Surra. It is estimated that about one-third of the draught cattle have died and that nearly two-thirds of the mules have died. Attempts are being made to introduce mechanical instead of animal traction, but it is impossible to doubt that the sugar industry of Mauritius has received a fresh blow at a time when there were many other troubles to contend against.

Two important speeches concerning the perennila Rand labour problem have been delivered. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, at the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, admitted that their first expectations had proved too sanguine, though they had increased the number of stamps dropped from 653 to 2,970, and the value of the output from £245,692 to £813,338 monthly. He referred at some length to the native labour problem and the alternatives suggested for the Native Labour Association, saying that he neg-ated a reversion to the old order of recruiting. He had obtained promises of support from Mr. Chamberlain regarding the opening of new recruiting fields, and the Labour Association was arranging to recruit Barotses, among whom, he was informed, there were numbers of natives of a good stamp obtainable. He looked upon the man who en deavoured to force white labour, instead of er- couraging and developing it, as an unconscious but potent instrument for the introduction of the Chinaman. The proportion of black to white was now considerably reduced, being five to one. Conitinung, he complained of the want of knowledge of the subject in England, the charges of employing forced labour were not reconcilable with the facts. Thewhites were not content to go on bearing the burden of doing work without a fair share being contributed by the natives who enjoyed such immense benefies under white rule. It was idle to talk of civilizing the native by education unless he began by learning that it was his duty to maintain himself and his dependants. If the question were settled, the labour of Africa would suffice for Africa. If not, and the African native became a real and great danger, the question of the introduction of Chinese labour would not be decided by the mining industry alone. It concerned the whole country deeply, and all r.sources should be exhausted before it was introduced. Mr. George Albu, at a company meeting also dealt with the native labour question. He said that it was not a question of procuring a few thousand additional natives, but that within the next few years, if the industry was to progress with the rapidity that recent developments justified 200,000 unskilled labourers would be required. As natives rarely contracted for more than a year, this would entail a continous supply of 20,000 natives monthly. He believed that by a great exercise of patience they would eventually obtain 100,000 natives. He was still optimistic regarding the efforts being made by offering higher wages, but should every expedient fail the only alternative would be Chinese labour. He suggested importing 10,000 Chinese labourers as an experiment on the deep levels. He believed that the fears expressed of the Asiatics overrunningthe country were exaggerated. He would support the severest restriction regulations.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

THE camp of the Bombay Light Horse, which commenced on the 14th instant at Santa Cruz, broke up on Saturday night. On the afternoon of the latter date the squadron was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District. The average attendance during the camp was about twenty-five, but on parade on Saturday afternoon there were present no less than fifty members at the corps, which was the largest muster since the corps was first formed. During the week the squadron was under canvas, it performed good practical work in manœuring across the country. One morning was devoted to field firing, but as a rule the ranges were not obtainable. On Saturday afternoon General Sir James Willcocks accompanied by Captain Vincent visited the camp, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the corps. The North Staffordshire Regiment sent out a party of about 120 men to advance on Santa Cruz from the direction of Marole; and the work of the Light Horse was to locate those troops and having found them to delay their advance along the Tulsi water main at Santa Cruz. The enemy were discovered near Marole by the scouts, who immediately attacked them. The Light Horse were divided into three parties and in a short time the whole line was engaged; but as the enemy was found to be too strong the Light Horse gradually retired by alternate parties, keeping up a steady fire on the approaching enemy. By the time the enemy reached the open country, darkness set in and the order to cease fire was sounded, The Light Horse then returned to Santa Cruz where General Willcocks addressed a few words to Captain Cuffe Lieutenant Symons and non-commissioned officers and men. He said that one or two opportunities had been lost in pressing home the attack on the part of the Light Horse and that the black powder used by them discovered their position and gave the enemy who used smokless powder, a great advantage He was, however, pleased with the work done by the Light Horse and congratulated the corps on their appearance and attendance. The General then left for Bombay. A large number of guests, attended the camp mess on Saturday night and every pleasant evening was spent.

MR. L. W. DANE has been confirmed as Secretary of the Foreign Department, vice Sir Hugh Barnes. Mr. Boranquet, who is acting as Deputy Secretary during Major Daly's absence on privilege leave, will remain on in the office for some weeks while Mr. E. H. S. Clerk is writing the Afghan Section of the "Imperial Gazetter."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday answers to the questions put by honourable members were laid on the table. Among them were the following:—

LIQUOR LICENSES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare having put questions with reference to the Abkari contracts, Government replied:

A new system, which resembles the Madras system in some respects, was introduced experimentally in Belgaum District from 1st August, 1902, and will be introduced, also experimentally, in the districts of Poona and Satara and, with a special condition regarding amount of duty payable by licenses, in Khandesh from 1st April, 1903; under this system the privileges of the manufacture and of the retail vendor of liquor are separated, retail licenses being issued either for single shops or for groups of shops, as the bids or tenders may show to be best. The advisability of extending the system to other districts will be considered when the results of the experiment are seen.

THE HARBOUR FERRY AND MAIL SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—(a) Will Government place on the table the contract entered into with Messrs. Vishram and Co. for carrying mails, &c., across the Bombay harbour? (b) Is Government aware that Messrs. Vishram and Co. have raised the third class passenger fares all the year round to the level of the monsoon rates charged by Messrs Shepherd and Co. when the latter held the Harbour Ferry contract, and will Government be pleased to secure a reduction of the same? (c) Is Government aware of the inconvenience caused to the public on account of Messrs. Vishram and Co. possessing only one steamer for the Ferry Service, and will Government be pleased to see that inconvenience removed or minimised?

Government replied:—(a) Government see no reason for making public the terms of the contract. (b) The fares were raised as an experiment with the sanction of Government. The matter will be further considered in due course. (c) Government are not aware of any inconvenience caused to the public by insufficiency of steamers, and have received no complaint on the subject. All necessary measures will be taken to secure efficiency of the service.

HOMELESS LEPERS.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Khare Government stated that they were aware that there are many homeless lepers in the Presidency, as throughout India. If it is shown that in individual localities danger is caused thereby Government will be prepared to extend the provisions of the Lepers Act III of 1898 to any such place.

THE COLLECTOR AND THE CROPS.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh enquired:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether proclamations directing that crops be not reaped without giving notices to the Collector and not removed from places on which they have been reaped or deposited without the Collector's written orders have been issued generally to the inhabitants of all the villages of the Ankleswar and Vagra Talukas and of the Pala Mahal of stanose? (b) Whether such proclamations have been issued in respect of the Broach, Jambusar and Amod Talukas?

The answer was:—Government have no information on the subject, but it is within the discretion of the Collector under Section 141 of the Land Revenue Code to issue such orders as a precautionary measure to secure the recovery of the land revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh inquired:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether in certain villages of Ankleswar and Hansot the cotton crop has not become considerably spoilt in quantity and quality? (b) Whether in these villages the proclamations referred to in the first question have still been kept in force to obtain first the recovery of the Government demands? (c) Whether the Collector has ascertained that after the crops have suffered that which has been left is more than what is necessary for the maintenance of the agriculturists, their families and cattle?

Government replied:—It has been reported that the cotton crop in parts of the Hansot Mahal has been slightly damaged, but that in the rest of the Ankleswar Taluka it is doing well. Government have no information on the other points raised by the honourable member.

ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Parekh who asked how much of the unrecovered arrears of the land revenue demands for the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902 have not been written off and for the recovery of which proceedings are still being taken, the following statement was submitted:—

Districts.	Unrecovered arrears of land revenue demand which have not been written off and for the recovery of which proceedings are being taken.			
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	(Details not	not	reported.)	2,18,676
Kaira	6655	5828	18415	30898
Panch Mahals	(Details not	not	reported.)	16981
Broach	61000	71000	63000	7 5000
Surat	61 5	19307	210014	(a) 295746
Thana	(Details not	not	reported.)	35525
Khandesh	2515	5720	19272	37747
Nasik	(Details not	not	reported.)	301.73
Ahmednagar	5501	11000	11210	(b) 128890
Poona	(Details not	not	reported.)	67350
Sholapur	573	18797	33190	55460
Satara	17000	22500	78000	118000
Dharwar	148	19679	3 786	59623
Belgaum	...	2676	3503	37833
Dharwar	...	1978	12415	(c) 14791
Total	...	...	...	2677330

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 47,555 in Mandvi Taluka where the recovery of arrears has been postponed for the present.
(b) Over one-third of this amount represents arrears of "jirdi." As to the remainder remissions are still being made in the case of really indigent persons.
(c) These figures are of arrears unrecovered on 31st December, 1902.

QUARTERS FOR STUDENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit: Will Government be pleased to state if they will provide residential quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and the College of Science Poona, at any early date?

The reply was: It is the intention of Government to make such provision whenever sufficient funds are at their disposal.

ARMS' LICENSES IN KHANDEISH.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit:—Will Government be pleased to state the total number of licenses to keep arms issued in Khandeish during the year 1902 and the number of those that have been renewed this year? Having regard to the fact (see Bombay Administration Report for 1901-1902 page 103) that the number of persons killed by wild animals was largest in Khandeish, will Government be pleased to direct licenses to keep arms to be more liberally issued to respectable people in Khandeish?

The answer was:—The latest figures available are for 1901-1902 and show that the licenses in Khandeish for fire-arms were 1,153 and other arms 780. These figures are more than double those of any one of the neighbouring Districts of Ahmednagar Poona, or Nasik. Government have full confidence in the District Magistrate with whose discretion in dealing with particular cases it is not proposed to interfere.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadeker:—In view of the fact that Government has stopped medical inspection at Palghar Railway Station, will Government be pleased to stop the like inspection at the Kelyan Railway Station and at the Carnac Bander and the Prince's Dock in Bombay? Are Government aware that in the inspection at the Carnac Bandar and the Prince's Dock persons supposed to be suffering from fever above 100 deg. are not allowed to return home, but are detained at the Modikhana Segregation Camp, although the rules about segregation and enforced removal of plague patients to hospitals are no Longer in operation in the City?

The answer was:—Government do not think it desirable as present to discontinue the plague inspections at Kalyan, Carnac Bandar and Prince's Dock. Government have no special information as regards the extent to which the power of detention under Rule IX of the Sea Inspection Rules is exercised in practice, but the matter will be enquired into.

HONORARY BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar:—In view of the experiment of Honorary Magistrates having proved fairly successful in Poona and elsewhere, will Government be pleased to constitute Benches of Justices of the Peace as Honorary Magistrates in Bombay for the disposal of at least petty cases?

Answer:—If a practical scheme can be evoised and Justices can be found willing to devote a sufficiency of time to the duties, Government will be very pleaded to consider proposals.

REFRESHMENT BARS AT PUBLIC GATHERINGS.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar:—Are Government aware that in spite of the Government of India's Circular disapproving of the keeping of refreshment bars for the sale of alcoholic liquors at public gatherings, such bars were kept on the Esplanade on some recent occasions, such as the Presidency Cricket Match, the Matches with the Oxford Authentics and the Peoples Fair? If the information is true, will Government be pleased to direct that such practices should hereafter be prohibited?

The reply was:—Government are not aware of any circular to the effect stated by the honourable member having been issued. Licenses were granted by the Collector of Bombay for the opening of refreshment bars on the occasions referred to. Government see no sufficient reason for prohibiting the grant of licenses on such occasions.

PROPOSED BREWSTER SESSIONS

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar:—Are Government aware that in England applications for the opening or transfer of liquor-shops in any locality are considered by a Bench of Justices? In view of this practice, will Government be pleased to aproin a Bench of Justices of the Peace for the consideration of like applications in Bombay in place of the Collector of Abkari?

Answer:—Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit: Are Government aware that much inconvenience is caused to respectable native gentlemen by reason of there being only two classes, upper and lower, for passengers travelling on the Barsi Light Railway and of there being no middle class corresponding to the second class of the G. I. P. Railway?

Reply:—The Government do not consider the addition of a "middle class" to the rolling stock of this short line to be necessary. The rate charged for upper class accomodation is within the scale sanctioned by the Secretary of State and recorded in the Company's contract, and Government are not therefore in a position to interfere.

A HEALTH OFFICER FOR BARSI.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit:—Is it true that the Municipality of Barsi has resolved that a Health Officer should be appointed on a salary of Rs. 150 rising by annual increments to Rs. 200, and that such Health Officer should be a Parsi or an East Indian?

Answer:—Barsi being a Town Municipality, the staff of officers to be employed is to be determined by rules made under Section 46 of the District Municipal Act of 1901 with the sanction of the Commissioner. When the scale has once been laid down, the appointment of any particular person is a matter for the Municipality. Government have no information regarding the other matters referred to by the honourable member.

GYMNASIA AT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit:—Is it true that some Government High Schools in the Bombay Presidency have no Gymnasium buildings with separate Gymnasium teachers attached to them? If so, will Government be pleased to provide such buildings and teachers?

Government replied that inquiries were being made.

POLICE GUARDS AT HEALTH CAMPS.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit:—Will Government be pleased to state if they will provide adequate Police guards for the Health Camps in the several districts of the Presidency that are affected by plague?

The answer was:—Government have full confidence that District Superintendents of Police and District Magistrates use the force at their disposal to the best advantage. They see no reason to issue any orders except on evidence showing that the local authorities have been appealed to and a real grievance remains unredressed.

A TALUKA REVISION SURVEY.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—(a) Will Government be pleased to say whether in the Revision Survey Settlement of the Jambusar Taluka they have not found it proper to make large reductions in the original assessment of the taluka? (b) Considering the great distress through which the taluka has passed, will not Government be pleased to give effect to the reductions from the current year?

Answer:—A reduction of about 15 per cent. on the total assessment of the taluka has been sanctioned. The original settlement does not expire till 31st July, 1903, but orders have already been issued to give immediate effect by way of remission to any decrease of assessment which the new settlement will involve.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

695-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tookorsay Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M Part heard.

696-01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowjee and others—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Commercial Causes

577-00—Smetham B and N—Gangabishen Girdharilal vs Jamnadas Harjee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard

94-03—Crawford B and Co—Herbert Ernest Kahn vs Vithaldass Runchordass.

540-02—Smetham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Morarjee Gulliandjee and another—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.

Long Causes.

3-3-02—Khunderao and S—Bhawaniram Sahibram vs Gulbai widow and others—Shamrao and M and K B Mehta.

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee A R Hajee Hamid vs Moosa H J Nurani and others—Tyabjee and Co.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookial D and J.

115-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Mulji H and M.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karsandas Mathooradas and others vs Chatoorbhooj Khimji—Soraoji and J.

525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hoosum Bin Shaik Ahamed Marba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.

182-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bickjeli M and A.

74-02—Thakurdas D and Co The Indian Manufacturing Co Ld vs Laljee Virjee Chitnis M and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Haricand Sunderlal vs Goswami Shri Nursinglalee Maneklal J and S.

793-01—Little and Co Perozsha Rustomjee Khambalia vs Dhujeeshaw S rostwalla Jamsetjee and H

389-00—Mastri B and B Wass; Petrik vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V

19-01—Matabhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and Payne G S and others.

310-02—Madhowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Juggivandas and others Mstubhai J and M

490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

388-03—Payne G S and M—Abdoolla J Abba and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee A Rehman—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For dismissal of the Caveat.

18-01—Payne and Co—Janabai widow vs Andajee Annajee Hurde—Jamsetjee and R.

Testamentary Suit.

8-03—Mansukhlal J and H B Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

794-01—Tayabjee D and C; Wagnjee Baher and another vs Rai Lukmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and C)—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S S Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.

670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.

573-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

413-02—Kanga and P—Hal Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kinjji—Smetham B and N.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchandra vs Narayen Ramchandor—Bhaikhaker K and G.

405-02—In person (a patner)—Govilan Lukhshmeebai widow vs Raghunathdas Bisheshwar Panday and other—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

514-02—Jamshedji and R—Matoobhoy Panna and others vs Runchordas Vandravandas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

53-03—Malvi H and M—Pestonjee D Bhundari vs Hormusjee M Dadachanjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

623-02—Matubhai J and M—Kursondas Karamsey and another vs Dr Rutton and others—Pestonji R and K.

851-00—R P Mehta—Nanoobai vs Benabai widow and others—Bhaishanker K and G and R N Metabhoy.

776-01—Framjee and D—Ghelabhai Aspal and others vs Rewaser Coovergur—Jehangir and S.

432-01—Pestonjee N Masani and others vs Chapsi Parbat and others—Payne G S and M.

237-97—Thakurdas and Co—Goolraj Doongersey vs Doongersey Gooladia—Hiralal M and M.

292-01—Little and Co—Harrivallabdas Hurridas vs Raghoonath Makoond—Nanu and H

299-02—Dikshit and D—Purshotum Vishram vs Dayal Sundarjee and another—Kanga and P

491-01—Unwalla and P—Jait a Raghowjee vs Edward Miller and another—Crawford B and Co.

COLONEL MCMAHON'S reception by the Hakim of Chakansur and other Afghan officials connected with the Seistan Boundary Commission was, as previously stated, most courteous and friendly. The relations continue to be of a highly satisfactory nature.

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FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The statue being exposed in public some one wrote under it:

"La notte, che tu vedi in si dolci atti
"Dormire fu da un Angelo scolpita
"In questo sasso; e perche dorme, ha vita.
"Destola se nol credo, e parlarti."

(Night which thou seest in such sweet sleep was carved in this stone by an angel; and though she sleeps has life, wake her if thou dost not believe, and she will speak to thee.)

To this Michelangelo replied:

"Grato m'e il sonno, e piu l'esser di sasso,
"Mentre che 'l danno e la vergogna dura.
"Non veder, non sentir m'e gran ventura,
"Pero non in destar, ma parla basso."

(Sweet to me is sleep, and all the more it being in stone, while wrong and shame last, not to hear and not to see is greater happiness, therefore do not awake me, but speak low.)

The fall of Florence had cut deep into his heart. "You see in it," said Cellini to the ambassador, "not only the quiet of one who sleeps, but the grief and melancholy of one who has lost what to him was great and honoured. Who has seen such statues made in modern or classic art?" "Do you believe that these ladies and gentlemen have no eyes, and that I have lost my ears? put in Michelangelo. Without making me blush let them observe what art has inspired me in this undertaking." Then turning to Clarice he said "much as Night has been praised, my statue of Lorenzo appears to me the one 'that warms into flesh.'" "And that is because you created him in marble and not translated him from a model," said Cellini. All looked at Angelo to know what that meant. To explain it Cellini said I never heard that Homer wrote his Iliad in prose before rendering it into verse.

THE DAMNED SOUL.

The minister Muscettola when taking leave of Angelo said: "I part with regret but hope to see you soon at Rome. The Pope is infirm, and we shall not have him long. Whoever succeeds him you cannot leave the walls of the Sistine bare when the vault is so finely adorned"? "You perhaps do not know Signore that I have passed my fiftieth." "That is exactly the age for great things. And then men like you do not die. Adieu. May I see you soon at Rome?" "Why at Rome," said Luisa, "you envy us possessing him?" "Because he is a citizen of the world, and he ought to shine in the great capital," said the ambassador. Do not forget to finish the Inferno of Dante. I am in love with that work of yours." "And nobody can do better justice to it," said Cellini, "because he was there." "Where? In the Inferno. Let any one prove to the contrary." And out of the papers he drew that marvellous design of the Damned Soul. Can such be drawn without being seen. The terror, the horror, and the desperation are so vividly expressed in that face that the onlooker stands aghast. Michelangelo was the celestial fire at which Raphael's genius was lit. From the sybils of Angelo have gone forth those adorable figures of Poetry, of Justice, and of Religion which adorn the Sala della Segnatura, as from his prophets have gone forth the evangelists of the School of Athens. For twelve years he studied anatomy and broke loose from old traditions and stuck to nature only. Shakespeare was born the year that Michelangelo died. Angelo's sibyls do not please some people because they do not look like the graces. Some do not pardon Shakespeare his witches in Macbeth.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALLA.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 28th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m

Dress—Review Order, Khaki, Helmet ornaments to be worn. No Pullies.

(2) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-Quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accontrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Head Quarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-Protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 28th instant.

2. Garrison Order No. 1840 dated 20th March 1903 is published for information:—Volunteers Proficiency Certificates—A Board of examination composed as under will assemble at the Cruickshank Road end of the Maidan at 7 a.m. on Friday the 27th instant, to examine and report on members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who are candidates for Proficiency Certificates:—President—Major W C Ley, 1st North Staffordshire Regt. Members—Captain W D Nicol, R G A, and the Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

3. In accordance with the above Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Friday next, the 27th instant, at the Cruickshank Road end of the Maidan. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

4. Members who have not yet received their Bayonets can now do so on application to Head-Quarters.

5. The Range is open for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 600, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 130 points in 1st and 2nd periods qualifies a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

6. "D" Company will parade on Wednesday the 25th instant, at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

7. "D" Company team will fire for the "Nicholson Challenge Cup" at Coorla on Wednesday the 25th inst. at 6-45 a.m.

8. "A" Company Team will fire for the "Nicholson Challenge Cup" at Coorla on Thursday the 26th inst. at 6-45 a.m.

9. There will be drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College grounds, Byculla, to-day (Monday) the 23rd instant, at 8-15 p.m., and at the Medical College grounds, J. J. Hospital on Wednesday the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes, with Rifles and Side Arms.

10. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—No. 3355 Vol R Butterfield, L Coy and No. 3203 Vol J A D'Cruz, G Coy, to 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at Byculla Head-Quarters, on Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.

2. Both Head-Quarters will be open on Tuesday and Thursday evening for Squads drilling for Squad and Guard mounting.

3. The Squad and Guard Mounting Competition will take place on Saturday the 28th instant, at 4-15 p.m., in the Town Hall Compound.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THE Cathedral of St. Isaac, in St. Petersburg which was recently robbed of £5,000 worth of diamonds, is considered to be the richest cathedral in the world. It cost more than £2,500,000 to build. The gold alone used for gilding and ornamenting the interior amounted to about 3 1-2 cwts. All the vessels of this sacred edifice are composed entirely of gold and silver, and weigh about four tons.

The interior of the building is most gorgeous, and contains a great number of statues, mosaics, bas-reliefs, and precious "ikons," by first-class artists. Some of the "ikons," or holy pictures, are of great age, and are supposed to possess miraculous powers. The central cupola, which is covered with pure gold, laid on copper is about 40ft higher than St. Paul's. The edifice is constructed of granite and marble. The most interesting attraction of St. Isaac's is its singing and chanting, which is worth going a long way to here.

The robber of the diamonds has been discovered by the St. Peterburg secret police, and has admitted his crime. The culprit was arrested in Novgorod, whither he had fled from justice.

THE "Indian Textile Journal" Co. has brought out a DIARY and REFERENCE BOOK for 1903. It contains an immense amount of well tabulated useful information on the Cotton Mills of India and Japan, much technical data invaluable to mill agents and managers and engineers, and rules relating to certificates and examinations of Mechanical Engineers in India, and all about Indian and British patents affecting mill work. There are ample pages for a diary and memoranda for the year. The whole is well got up of a handy size and bound in a neat red cover.

"SPOOKS" WILL CASE.

£30,000 LOST IN THEATRICAL SPECULATION

MR. CAVENDISH IN THE BOX.

IN the Chancery Division on February 27 Mr. Justice Byrne resumed the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Henry Shepherd Hart Cavendish against Major Charles Henry Strutt and his wife; Mr. Alfred Washington Ranger, a solicitor and others to set aside a voluntary settlement dated November 23 1901, executed by the plaintiff on the ground that the same was induced by undue influence the undue influence being alleged to be the receipt of messages through Mrs. Strutt from the spirit of the plaintiff's dead mother. The alleged undue influence was denied.

Mr. Charles Taylor, solicitor, and member of the firm of Taylor and Taylor, New Broad-street, was further cross-examined. He said he was introduced to the plaintiff by Mr. Dodson, who told him that Mr. Cavendish's affairs were in very great confusion. Mr. Dodson did not say that the plaintiff was not a man of ordinary intelligence. At the time the plaintiff was introduced to witness he was running three theatres.

Counsel: He found the money for them, you mean?—The witness: He lost about £30,000 by the theatres. What were the theatres?—The Lyric, the Comedy, and I think he was interested in the Shaftesbury. Continuing, the witness said that the theatrical business was closed as quickly as possible. He would not say that Mr. Cavendish was extremely indolent, but he did not seem to realise the necessity of giving proper attention to his affairs. When he did go into his affairs the witness found the plaintiff quite capable of understanding them. Counsel then proceeded to question the witness as to the condition of the plaintiff's affairs at the time they were left by Messrs. Lake and Lake.

MR. CAVENDISH'S STORY.

The plaintiff stated that he was now 26 years of age. From the time when he was 16 years old he had been a considerable traveller, and had visited East and Central Africa, Patagonia, Canada, and had served with the South African Eight Hours in the Boer War. In 1894 he and his brother were members of the Prince of Wales Club, of which Major Strutt was a member. He knew that the witness had difficulties in meeting the house bill. Mrs. Strutt at the time carried on a photographic business under the name of Madame Lombardi. When the witness returned from the war the acquaintanceship with the Strutts was renewed, Major and Mrs. Strutt calling frequently at his rooms in Piccadilly. They told the witness that they had been intimate friends of his mother, and that Mrs. Strutt was present at his mother's death-bed. Major Strutt informed him that as a little boy he had nursed him on his knee. He believed the statement absolutely. They said they would be a second father and mother to him. He had often told them that he was very fond of his mother. Major Strutt saw several letters lying unopened in his rooms, and said he would undertake to answer his correspondence. The witness was very pleased to get out it—(laughter)—and after that he opened his correspondence. He never signed any letters unless Major Strutt brought them to him. He could not be certain that the Major read over all the answers to him before he sent them. That went on until the witness left Piccadilly and went to live at Victoria-street, Westminster, with Seymour. The correspondence dealt with by Major Strutt was mainly of a business nature. The Major would say, "Will you sign this?" and the witness signed.

MORE COMFORTABLE THAN BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

The witness spent Christmas, 1900, with the Strutt at Staines, where the suggestion was made that plaintiff should live in a furnished house at Buckingham-gate as being more comfortable than bachelor apartments. He asked Miss Isabel Jay her opinion, and that lady concurring, he agreed to the proposal. Accordingly he went to live with the Strutts at 13, Buckingham-gate, which was taken in his name. The Strutts entertained a number of friends, and the witness contributed to the expenses. Whilst at Buckingham-gate he became engaged to Miss Isabel Jay, and the engagement was broken off for a time and subsequently renewed. He afterwards went to live at Victoria-street with Mr. Seymour, and then at the Badminton Club. Major Strutt called on him very often. From there he went to stay with the Strutts at Maidenhead. This was in the summer of 1901. At the time he heard about the acetylene gas investment from Mr. Horace Dalntre he mentioned the matter to Major Strutt, who transacted all his business connected with the company. It was suggested that he should invest £2,500 in the company and that Major Strutt should go on the board to look after his interest 500 of the witness's shares being used for his qualification. Up to that time he was satisfied with the way in which Messrs. Taylor and Taylor were managing his affairs. Taylor and Taylor waived the advice of an independent expert as to the probability of the success of the company, but Major Strutt said he had sufficient reports.

PLANCHETTE IN COURT.

Mr. Lavett, K. C., at the opening of the Court on March 1st produced a planchette for inspection by his lordship, remarking that he had not got the real one, but an equivalent.

Mr. Hume Williams, K. C.: But we want the planchett.

Mr. Caverdish again entered the witness-box, and was further examined by Mr. Hume Williams, K.C. He said on the second day on which the planchette was produced Mrs. Strutt was able to write with it. She called out the words as they were written. The witness could not say who occurred at any particular sitting, but spiritualism was tried in four different ways. First they had table tilting when there was an arrangement that the table should till once for "No." twice for "Uncertain," and three times for "Yes." This was continued until "planchette" was got. Subsequently Mrs. Strutt wrote with a pencil in her hands without the use of the "planchette," and on a fourth occasion Mrs. Strutt wrote with her finger on the open Bible which she said would keep away bad spirits. When the planchette wrote she told him there would be messages from his mother.

Counsel: What were the messages about? My mother purported to say that she had been trying very hard to get into communication with me, and thanked Mrs. Strutt for being the means also saying that she would advise me through Mrs. Strutt on everything, business or otherwise, and that nothing would be done without consulting Major and Mrs. Strutt in every way.

'BELIEVED I

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

VIENNA, Feb. 27 ("Standard").—As already reported, the Swiss Federal Council has summoned a conference to meet at Geneva on Sept 14 to revise the Geneva Convention. The programme forwarded by the Council to the Governments is said to contain the following items among others :—

The extension of protection to members of an Ambulance Staff when not actively employed ; for instance, when marching

The obligation, on the part of an Ambulance Staff on the defeated side, to assist the victor in nursing the wounded.

The regulation of the right to take plunder in regard to ambulances, &c.

The future attitude of the Convention to Red Cross Societies which take part in attending the wounded.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND FRANCE.

Paris, March 2 ("Times").—The semi-official "Havas Agency" has distributed to the Paris newspapers the following significant article from the Russian journal the "Novosti" :—

For some time past the German Press has attracted attention by the aggressive tone which it has adopted towards France, and in particular towards M. Delcasse, whom it accuses of pursuing an anti-German policy. This is due to the fact that the Germans cannot realise that it is France and not Germany, who plays the leading part in the Macedonian Question. In that matter, as well as in the Cretan Question, France has acted in conformity with her historical traditions, being constantly desirous to maintain the general peace, and nothing wishing, as certain Berlin journals pretend, to excite dissension between two of the Powers. Moreover, the Combes Ministry has done nothing to modify in the least the relations existing between France and Germany since the constitution of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet. Those relations have been, and still are, satisfactory. It is not possible to expect more, as the wounds of 1870 are not yet healed. The best policy is that which permits these two Powers to maintain their repective positions. Maintenance of the "status quo" and care to avoid all cause of conflict are the bases of the "modus vivendi" which has been established since 1870. It is not easy to see why France should show herself so excessively amiable towards Germany.

The "Times" correspondent comments on the above in these terms :—

The aggressive tone which, according to the "Novosti, has been adopted by the German Press towards France, and towards M. Delcasse in particular, has entirely escaped notice here. The French newspapers have said nothing about it, and if there really has been a hostile campaign against the French Minister for Foreign affairs in the Prussian newspapers those estimable organs of Teutonic public opinion have had it all to themselves, in any case it requires a powerful imagination to detect any anti-German tendency in the very sober and very sensible policy which M. Delcasse, ever since he has been in office, has pursued towards all foreign States. The Siamese are angry with him for not staking the existence of the Cabinet on the ratification of a treaty which many members of the Chamber of Deputies consider to be disadvantageous for France. But Germany, so far as is known, has not the shadow of a grievance to produce. Possibly the quite, unobtrusive independence of M. Delcasse's character is at times found irritating by a diplomacy which only reluctantly brooks argument at all. However that may be, German Press methods have now become too transparent to produce the effects they used to do in the palmy days of Bismarck and Busch.

THE NEAR EAST.

For convenience we arrange the telegraphic extracts in chronological order.

Vienna, Feb. 27 ("Standard.")—Little or no credence is attached here to the report that the Sultan has ordered that all the six European vilayets in European Turkey, and not merely the three named by Austria and Russia, shall have the benefit of the reforms proposed by the two Powers. It can hardly be supposed that the Sultan would create for himself such difficulties as would attend the introduction of reforms in the vilayets, for instance, of Skutari and Janina, in view of the attitude of the Albanians. The number of Albanians living in the three Macedonian vilayets is not large, but they openly declare their intention of preventing the introduction of reforms in any districts inhabited by them and it is even stated that they have sent a telegram to the Sultan threatening to fight the imperial troops in the event of their being sent against them.

Vienna, Feb. 27.—Although some Vienna journals continue to publish alarmist telegrams from the East, no cause for undue apprehension is believed to exist. The effect of the promised reforms and of the threatening Russian communique is awaited with confidence, especially as the latter document is calculated to "save the face," of Prince Ferdinand in the eyes of his subjects and to exculpate him from the charge of treason to the national cause by revealing the charcater and extent of the pressure under which he acted. The question of Prince Ferdinand's personal safety has all along been one of serious import. The Russian communique materially strengthens his position and goes far to create a situation which, in the opinion of the most competent Austro-Hungarian observers, contains a valid guarantee that serious trouble will be avoided—a situation, that is to say, in which Prince Ferdinand's permanent interests are made to lie on the side of peace.

Sofia, February 27.—Prince Ferdinand left last night for Euxinograd, near Varna. It is stated that he will soon proceed to Mentone, where his mother Princess Clementine, is residing.

Constantinople, February 28 (Reuter).—Baron Calice and M. Zinovieff, the Astro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors, had successive audiences of the Sultan yesterday, and expressed the satisfaction felt by their Sovereigns at the prompt acceptance of the reform scheme and the hope that the scheme would be carried out without delay. The Sultan in reply informed them that arrangements had already been made for giving effect to the proposals of the Powers. The Council of State is at present engaged in drafting ordinances embodying the reform programme, and the Porte has sent a circular to the different Valis informing them of its principal points.

The communique in the Russian "Official Messenger" of the 25th instant has made a deep impression in Turkish Official circles.

Vienna, March 1 ("Times.")—The extension of the Macedonian reforms to the vilayts of Skutari, Janina, and Adrianople is considered improbable. In many quarters the alleged desire of the Sultan to widen the sphere of reform is regarded as an attempt to "spread the programme thin" and to prevent its realisation by deliberately arousing Albanian fanaticism. A telegram received to-day reports a melodramatic assemblage of 5,000 Albanians in the village of Luka, where all present swore upon the Koran to protest against infidel innovations. Where Albanians are concerned protest means hinder, and hinder means fire and sword. By the time the Sultan has executed that part of the Austro-Russian programme which blandy invities him to correct the activity of Albanian evildoers the situation in the Balkans will have radically changed.

Vienna, March 1 ("Standard").—Hilmi Pasha has been appointed inspector-general, for the purpose of supervising the reforms in Macedonia. Since November last, the Pasha has been acting as inspector in the so-called Roumelian Vilayets. He was formerly Governor-General of Adana, and between 1900 and 1902, Governer-General of Yemen. He is said to be an industrious and prudent official, of blameless character; and the appointment may be looked on as a further instance of the Sultan's wish to defer to the wishes of the two Powers.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Odessa (Feb. 28) :—

Turkey's acceptance of the Macedonian Reform Project elaborated by Russia and Austria, is here looked upon as merely carrying the Balkan Question one stage further towards its inevitable final solution in the near future. It is not for a moment believed that it will pacify the Revolutionists, or arrest their preparatory action for bringing about a forcible intervention on Russia's part. There is no cessation in the steady stream of Bulgars returning from the South Russian colonies to the Principality. They include a number of ex-non-commissioned officers who have served in the Russian ranks since 1890. I have spoken with several of these people, mostly men between the ages of 25 and 40, and they all appear to be imbued with the same conviction that the day of final reckoning between Macedonians and Turks is at hand. These returning Bulgars and Macedonians are joining their compatriots, too, as witnesses of the precautionary mobilisation in Southern Russia, upon which they are only too likely to place a mischievous interpretation. Their leading idea is that, once a rupture between Russia and Turkey is provoked, no matter by that means or at what immediate cost, the final and complete redemption of Macedonia and the other European vilayets still under the Turkish yoke will be effectually accomplished.

Constantinople, March 1 (Reuter).—According to a consular despatch from Uskub, the special commission sent from Constantinople to pacify the Albanians and induce them to accept the reforms has succeeded in reconciling two important Albanian chiefs, Bairam Zur and Riza Bey who had long been bitter enemies. The two chiefs have now been admitted as members of the commission which is about to proceed to Mitrovitza.

London, March 2.—The Turkish Embassy informs Reuter's Agency that the report that the regiment of the Albanian Guard at Constantinople had adopted a threatening attitude and had been confined to barracks is absolutely without foundation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN STATEMENTS.

Vienna, March 3 ("Times").—Official statements on the Balkan Question were made to-day in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. In the Reichrath Dr. von Korber, the Austrian Premier, replied to interpellations, and, after referring to Count Goluchowski's declarations to the Austro-Hungarian delegations last year, and alluding to the Austro-Russian programme, its endorsement by the Powers, and its acceptance by the Sultan, added :—

The Powers are firmly resolved to secure the fulfilment of the engagements contracted by Turkey, and not to be put off with mere promises. The Powers, as was pointed out in the semi-official comments accompanying the publication of the reform proposals here and in St. Petersburg, will strictly watch over the application of the measures by means of their Ambassadors in Constantinople and their Consuls on the spot. Herein lies a valuable guarantee for the conscientious execution of the reforms. The Christian population has thus every reason fully to trust the intentions and efforts of the Powers, and not to let itself be enticed into acts of violence which Turkey would have a right to repress.

The Hungarian Premier, M. Szell, spoke in the same strain as his Austrian colleague.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Odessa on March 1 :—

Information in possession of the Odessa Agency of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which is particularly well informed in all Balkan movements shows that there is no cessation in the activity of the Macedonian Revolutionary Party in the frontier districts of the Principality ; and the forcibly repressive measures which the Bulgarian Government may shortly be compelled to adopt may not improbably lead to serious disturbances. If this necessity arise there would appear to be some danger of demonstrations on the part of the Bulgarian troops.

The South Russian Press, which has not been permitted to make any mention of the mobilisation of the Southern and South-Western armies, now indirectly refers to that significant event in the conviction it expresses that Russia and Austria-Hungary are determined that Turkey shall in the letter and the spirit, honestly execute the Macedonian Reform Scheme they have imposed upon the Porte. Otherwise they will proceed to the more forcible measures for which they are, and for the present will remain, amply prepared.

The Constantinople correspondent of the same paper wrote on March 3 :—

A duel appears now to be in progress between Russia and Turkey over the almost passive body of Bulgaria. The aim of the former is to re-establish its authority over the country and extinguish the remains of Turkish suzerainty, while the latter is endeavouring to show that it is to the interest of Bulgaria not to exchange the very mild control of the Sultan for the autocratic rule of the Tsar.

As regards the Macedonian populations, the Balkan States are now beginning to realise that if Europe intervened they would not be from any sentimental will on the part of any particular Power to favour any particular propaganda but from the determination to prevent petty rivalries and ambitions disturbing the general peace. The improvement of the condition of the populations of Macedonia has not been undertaken for purely humanitarian purposes still less to satisfy the contradictory claims of the various elements to special privileges but principally in order to quench the very spirit of revolt, which naturally pretends to be disappointed at the action of the Powers that it best calculated to that end. The advanced Revolutionaries profess their intention to postpone action until they see whether the reforms are put into execution, and there is some ground for hoping that this enforced idleness may so damp their ardour that, unless encouraged meanwhile from outside, the whole plan of insurrection may die a natural death.

The following is from Vienna, March 4 ("Standard") :—According to reports in to-day's Vienna papers, the Balkan countries still continue to prepare for warlike contingencies. For instance, the news comes from Stuhlweissenburg, in Hungary, that a large number of horses have been purchased there for Servia and Bulgaria, and sent by special trains to Belgrade and Sofia: while it is reported from Trebinje, in Herzegovina, that the Montenegrin Government has ordered all men liable to military service to hold themselves in readiness to move on the frontier of Novibazar at the shortest notice.

The "Pester Lloyd" hears from Salonica that the Mahomedans, being satisfied with the proposed reforms, continue to excite the Turkish troops against the Christian population, and predict, as the immediate result of the reform action, the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. A dangerous ferment prevails it is said, among the Turkish troops, who are credited with the commission of divers murders and outrages. In the village of Resan, in Old Servia, the Turkish Redifs are said to have killed four Servian peasants.

Athens, March 4 ("Standard").—The Sultan has conferred decorations of a high order on the King, the Crown Prince, and the Prime Minister. This friendly act is generally attributed to Abdul Hamid's recognition of the correct behaviour of the Greek population in Macedonia.

The Paris correspondent adds to above :—At the same moment when a despatch from Athens addressed to the Agence Nationale, announces that the Sultan has conferred on King George the Order of Imtias, on the Crown Prince the Order of the Iftekhar, and on M. Dalyannis the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh, the Athens correspondent of the "Temps" states that the Greek Government has sent a Note to the Great Powers to express to them its satisfaction concerning the reforms obtained of the Sultan by Russia and Austria in favour of the inhabitants of the vilayets of Kossovo, Salonica and Monastir, and to beg them to intervene with Abdul Hamid to prevail upon him to extend those same reforms to the vilayet of Janina where the Greek population suffer cruelly from the present situation. Our last extract is from a telegram to the "Standard from its Odessa correspondent (March 2) :—

Despite the warning addressed to the Bulgarians and other Balkan Slavs in the Russian communique of the 25th ult, public opinion in this country takes a gloomy view of the situation. Circumstances may arise which would morally compel the active intervention of Russia. It is undoubtedly for the more sinster possibility that Russia has mobilised.

SAND STORM AT SEA.

SWEPT FROM THE SAHARA FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES.

The Union-Castle Company's steamer Dunolly Castle, bound for London, on touching at Plymouth reported her experiences of the terrific sand storm which she encountered when 20degs. north of the Equator and which lasted until within about thirty-six hours of her arrival at the Canary Islands.

A traveller, who has been voyaging in these latitudes for the last thirty-seven years, informed an "Express" representative that the storm was the worst he had ever known.

It was on February 22 that the Dunolly Castle fell in with the storm, the air being charged with sand swept before the fiered easterly wind from the Sahara Desert.

It was quite as bad as the densest fog. So thick was the atmosphere that it was impossible to see from end to end of the steamer for many hours, and it was found necessary to proceed with the utmost caution.

For three days the liner was passing through the storm, which was all the more remarkable as at times the Dunolly Castle was ever 200 miles from the African shore.

The duration of the storm was remarkable. As far back as February 19 the West African mail steamer Burnu fell in with it when five days out from Sierra Leone, and for thirty-six hours had to proceed "dead slow."

For a time she had for company the larger steamer Springfield, which was wrecked through taking a wrong course in the storm.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF RUSSIAN SPY AT ADEN.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE STORY.

In reference to Reuter's telegram of March 6th stating that a Russian Naval officer had been arrested for spying on the fortifications at Aden and was escorted aboard a Russian Warship the "Ceylon Independent denies the story on the authority of the Admiral of the Russian squadron. The Ceylon paper under date March 13th states :—

We learned yesterday that there was not one vestige of truth in this story and Admiral Stackelberg was naturally very much annoyed when shown the telegram. The true account of what happened is this : An engineer officer from one of the ships was ashore and missing his way went up to a soldier for information. As neither could understand each other Mr. Tommy Atkins took the Russian to his officer. The officer spoke French which the Russian Officer understood. The British officer asked the Russian to the club and there they passed a most pleasurable evening passing the best of friends, the Russian to join his ship and the British officer to return to his quarters. On the highest possible authority we are able to vouch for the absolute truth of the incident as we are able to give it. Will Reuter apologise ?

A MISTAKE was committed in the recent announcement that General Sir R. Westmacott was relinquishing the Mhow command "on retirement." General Westmacott gives up command of the District under the age rule, but does not retire. Colonel F. Abbott, Colonel on the Staff at Nasirabad, will take over command of the District until a permanent successor is appointed.

LONDON AND GLOBE SCANDAL.

THE CASE MUST BE HEARD IN PUBLIC.

WHO SHOULD PAY THE PROSECUTION ?

In the Chancery Division on March 3rd, before Mr. Justice Buckley, Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., applied for an order directing that a prosecution be instituted against Mr. Whitaker Wright, the managing director of the London and Globe Corporation, and that the cost of such prosecution be defrayed out of the assets of the company. The application, made on a summons taken out by Mr. John Flower, was for an order under section 167 of the Companies Act, 1862, directing the Official Receiver, as the liquidator of the Corporation, to institute the prosecution.

Mr. Patterson said he represented creditors to the extent of over £240,000, and he applied that the case should over for a week in order that they might be supplied with copies of the evidence intended to be used in support of the application.

Mr. Avory objected. He said that if it were necessary to go into the evidence, he must ask his lordship to hear the evidence in private because it might be passed on to the persons accused. The creditors had no interest in the merits.

His Lordship : I cannot hear this without hearing the evidence, and whether in Court or Chambers it must come. Does not your application come to this—that I must hear the whole matter in private ?

Mr. Avory : The usual course adopted in criminal proceedings should be adopted here. When an information was sworn it was not communicated to the person accused. The Registrar had given the creditor leave to appear but at the application they stated they did not desire the advidence.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., for the Official Receiver (Mr. Barnes), said his position was one of neutrality. He would be there to give his Lordship any assistance and place any facts before the Court, but beyond that he took no part in the application.

His Lordship said he would see the Registrar before the morning and then decide upon Mr. Patterson's application. The case must now proceed.

Mr Avory said the affairs of the London and Globe Corporation were now matters of public notoriety. It was equally public knowledge that the Attorney General had refused to institute criminal proceedings, that the Act entitled under the orders of Director of Public Prosecutions expressly reserved the right to any member of the public to start criminal proceedings, and indeed both the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General in the House of Commons declared that any member of the public had the right to state a prosecution in this very matter. If this were a question of law he would hesitate before giving an opinion differing from an expressed view of the Attorney-General, but this case was one of simple fact, and he thought he would establish before his Lordship a prima facie case sufficient to justify him in making the order asked for. The offences which they alleged were the manipulation by Mr. Whitaker Wright of various balance-sheets just before the date when those balance-sheets were issued.

Yesterday his lordship gave his decision on the point reserved on Wednesday. He said he was asked to hear the evidence against Mr. Whitaker Wright in support of that analogy was drawn with the procedure in criminal cases. If a man were accused of a crime he ought to know the evidence on which the accusation was based. It would be un-English if it were otherwise. In the case of a criminal prosecution it was usual to swear an information for the purposes of a warrant being issued, but immediately after the evidence is given and the accused placed in possession of it. Therefore on this application the whole case must be gone into in public.

On the second point raised it was urged before the Registrar that supposing a prima facie case was made out the next question was whether there should be a prosecution at the expense of the assets, and that upon that the creditors should be heard. The Registrar gave them leave to attend, leaving it to him (the judge) to decide whether he would hear them and whether the evidence relied upon should be supplied to them. The Registrar did not order them copies of the evidence in the first instance because it did not follow that he (the judge) would hear them at all. He intended to hear them supposing a prima facie case was made out whether the cost of the prosecution should be defrayed out of the assets, but he was not going to allow them to give evidence by affidavit. If the Nickel Corporation desired to address him on the materials on which the application was made as to whether or not a prima facie case was made out he should be glad to have their assistance. On these lines he asked Mr. Avory to proceed to open his case.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., said his application was for leave to institute a prosecution under Section 84 of the Larceny Act "making or publishing or conquering in making or publishing any written statement or account which he knows to be false in material particulars with intent to deceive or defraud any shareholder," etc.

Counsel proceeded to say that he had the evidence in the action against Whitaker Wright, and by that evidence he was in a position to show that Whitaker Wright controlled the business of the three companies.

His Lordship inquired if Whitaker Wright were publicly examined about the figures referred to in the Official Receiver's Report.

Mr. Avory replied "No" ; but he understood the Official Receiver had the actual cheques.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs : I do not say that we have them all, but we have the majority, which are undoubtedly signed by Mr. Whitaker Wright. The present action was brought by the Official Receiver on behalf of the creditors of the London and Globe to recover one million pounds damages which were to go to the creditors. The whole point of the action was that Whitaker Wright said there was a term of the agreement, which was not inserted in the agreement, by which they bound themselves not to sell Lake Views below a certain price, and in fact they had broken their contract. The action was brought to rectify the contract and for damages for breach of it, and it was brought by the voluntary liquidator before Mr. Barnes (the Official Receiver) had anything to do with it. Mr. Barnes afterwards took it up but he did not initiate the action.

TURNING LOSS INTO PROFIT.

Mr. Avory went on to say that in 1900 the financial year was carried to December 19, the reason being that the chief accountant in the office of the London and Globe, who was examined at the public examination, stated that at the end of September he was chief accountant, prepared a draft balance-sheet for the financial year up to September 30, and he submitted it to Whitaker Wright. It showed a loss equal to £180,000 on the year's trading. The balance sheet being submitted to Whitaker Wright at the beginning of October, it seemed to be clear that it was decided to postpone the issue of any balance sheet until December 5, and in the meantime various transactions took place, the obvious purpose of which was to convert what was an actual loss in the trading of the company into an apparent large profit. The first item he (Mr. Avory) attacked in this balance sheet of December 5, 1900, was the item on the credit side as to shares held in sundry companies—£2,332,332. The fact was that there was an actual depreciation of £397,000.

Mr. Avory selected three items in all in the balance sheet of 1900 which he commented upon in detail and which, he submitted, made a sufficient case for the prosecution asked for.

Mr. Isaacs pointed out that it had been stated there was also a possible claim of £300,000 by the British America Corporation, one of the allied companies, and it depended upon the effect of the transactions in respect to the Victorian Estates, the Loddon Valley, and another company. As between the London and Globe and the British America Corporation the British America might take the point that these transactions being conducted by Whitaker Wright, the British America Corporation were not held by them.

THE COSTS OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Avory, continuing, said there were other items in the profit and loss account than those he had detailed, which, if a prosecution were ordered upon the false statements in the balance, it would be open to the prosecution to give evidence upon. As to the second point of whether his Lordship was satisfied that there was a proper case for prosecution, in deciding it he presumed his lordship would deal with it in the same manner as a magistrate would decide the issue of a process in such a case and grant the application if a prima facie case were made out. As to the question of whether the assets of the company should be applied to the payments of costs, counsel said that in the circumstances of this particular case it was a question in which he could show that the shareholders had no interest in it at all. They could not possibly be a party. The admitted claim at this moment of creditors amounted to £1,6 0,777.

Apart from this the claims which he understood would probably be admitted amounted to over £400,000 bringing the claims of the unsecured creditors up to £2,000,000 roughly. In addition, there was the claim of the British America Corporation of £300,000, which might or might not be paid, and up to the present there had been a dividend of one shilling in the pound on the £600,000 and the Official Receiver anticipated, when the assets were realised, to have in hand something like another £100,000. This would be probably sufficient to pay another dividend of one shilling in the pound. It had been stated—he did not know upon what authority—that this prosecution might possibly cost £5,000. He (Mr. Avory) would have thought that was a most extravagant estimate. But if it did cost so much, a considerable sum had been subscribed.

His Lordship : What does that amount to ?

Mr. Avory : Roughly over £2,000, but some of it has been subscribed upon the condition that a total of £5,000 would be subscribed. I am authorised to say that certainly £1,250 of the money will be handed over to the Official Receiver for the purpose of being applied to the prosecution. Counsel added that if there were to be such a sum as £3,000 ever drawn from the assets for this purpose, it would mean a decrease in the next dividend of something like a halfpenny in the pound. He was prepared to give an undertaking for immediate payment of £1,250.

His lordship asked on what principles he ought to act. The spirit of vengeance should animate no criminal prosecution.

Mr. Avory assented. He added that Mr. Flower represented, in an official capacity, all the brokers and jobbers who had defaulted in consequence of the failure of the London and Globe.

After Mr. Astbury had argued that the money of the creditors ought not to be spent in a prosecution which the Law Officers of the Crown had advised the Director of Public Prosecutions not to institute, his Lordship said he would deliver judgment on March 9.

THE CASE FOR MR. "ERIC" GORDON.

"A CLEAN MINDED ENGLISH GENTLEMAN."

COUNSEL'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

IN the Divorce Court on Feebuary 21 the hearing of the case of Gordon v. Gordon, and Gordon, in which Lady Granville Gordon, formerly Mrs. "Eric" Gordon, asked the Court to vary an order of the Court which gave to Mr. "Eric" Gordon the custody of the daughter of the marriage. Lady G. Gordon alleged that the child was the off-spring of herself and the co-respondent, Lord Granville Gordon, whom she has married since the decree in the divorce case was made absolute.

The Rev. W. H. Stone, of St. Mary's, Kilburn, said he married the sister of Mr. "Eric" Gordon. He saw a good deal of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and he baptised the baby. Mrs. "Eric" Gordon was present at the church. He had no idea till these proceedings that there was any question of the paternity of the child.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GORDON'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Constance Augusta Gordon, mother of Mr. "Eric" Gordon, said she knew Mrs. Close before she became Mrs. Gordon, after the marriage they stayed with the witness at Windsor. In March, 1895, the witness presented Mrs. "Eric" Gordon at Court. In 1896 the question of the rumours came to her knowledge. In those rumours there was not the slightest suggestion that there had been any immoral relation-ship between Lord Granville and Mrs. "Eric" Gordon. The witness was perfectly satisfied with the explanation offered. She knew of the expected child long before it was born, and her son asked her to write to his wife to cheer her up. When the child was born her son telegraphed to her. When she went to see the child Mr. "Eric" Gordon said "Joking apart, did you ever see such a lovely child ?"

A REVOLTING CASE.

Mr. Duke then addressed his lordship on behalf of Mr. "Eric" Gordon. He said that he left that this case was in many respects most revolting in character. On behalf of his client he could submit notwithstanding the observations which had been made on the evidence which had been given, that whatever shameless confessions had been made, Mr. "Eric" Gordon was entitled to leave the Court with the reputation he had borne throughout his past life—that of a clean minded English gentleman. The applicants (because Lord Granville Gordon was included with Lady Granville Gordon) came there to allege that they were entitled to the custody of this little child and to deprive Mr. Gordon of the custody. The principal actors in this story of revolting infamous immorality came there and opened this story of shame, and said that they were entitled to the custody of this child. Mr. Gordon had been charged with conduct of which any man in any age of the world would have been ashamed. In considering this case he asked Sir F. Jeune to consider the family life of his client—his bringing up in the home of Colonel and Mrs. Gordon. Contrast that with the life which had been admittedly led by the applicants. To say that Lord Granville Gordon and his wife were "a bad man" and "a bad woman" would be an altogether weak and insufficient description. They came to the Court to speak of their guilty conduct over a long period of years. They were people who had outraged all the instincts of humanity, and yet they dared to become the lawful possessors of this little girl. Mr. Gordon had refused to deviate in regard to these proceedings from what he believed to be his right and his duty towards the child of which he had always believed he was the father. He had endured what he had had to endure in this case because of his attachment to the little girl, and he (Mr. Duke) asked his Lordship to consider whether he was not in fact, as he (Mr. Duke) said he was a man of high honour and remarkable courage. He complained that while the parentage of the child was a closed issue in this case, yet by subtle process which had been resorted to it had been introduced when there were proper modes of trying it, had the applicants on the other side possessed the courage to adopt them. The real point before his Lordship was not whether Mr. "Eric" Gordon was unfit to have the custody of this particular child, but whether he was fit to have the care and custody of any child. In reviewing the evidence Mr. Duke suggested that the marriage between Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Close was a trap in which Mr. Gordon was the dupe to cover the guilty relations which existed between Lord Granville Gordon and his (Mr. Gordon's) wife. Counsel asked the court not to believe the evidence of people who came there and confessed their own shame in order to confound Mr. "Eric" Gordon.

The further hearing was adjourned

WHEN MARCONI WAS A TUDENT.

A WIRELESS TRICK ON THE TEACHERS.

AN interesting story is told of Marconi when he was a student and in lodgings at Leghorn. Residing in the same house, says the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Advertiser," were two gymnasium teachers, and one day the landlady had the house fitted up with electric bells, and asked her lodgers if they were satisfied with the new arrangement. "That's all right," replied Marconi, "but it was not necessary for the electrician to disturb us all day by upsetting the house with his wires. Why, I'll engage to set a bell ringing in a few minutes without wires."

The gymnasium teachers were inclined to regard this as an empty boast. But Marconi held fast to his assertion. The teachers then challenged him to make a bell ring without the use of wires, and said that if he could not do so they would proclaim him as a boaster. "Come to my room to-morrow morning," said Marconi, "and you will have proof of what I say." The teachers duly appeared. Marconi gave one a broomstick, to which he attached a bell, and asked him to place his "apparatus" in any corner he liked. To the other he gave a bell only, with the instructions to put it down wherever he liked. He placed it upon the bed then the table, and finally upon the sideboard. Immediately the bell was laid down it began to ring. Both the teachers then ran round the room with their hands in the air, grasping for wires, while they thought were invisible. They grew tired of searching for the wires, but they would not acknowledge themselves either conquered or convinced. Finally they left the room and ran up and down the street without saying a word. They held up their heads, shook themselves as though anxious to get rid of some evil magic. At last one of them spoke. "Did you see how he got the best of us ?" he asked; I should like to know where the wires were."

THE TROUBLES IN NORTHERN SIAM.

IT is some time since there has been any news in reference to the Shan rising in the North of sufficient interest to warrant publication, says the "Bangkok Times," the reason being that the work of suppression has now resolved itself into the following and capturing of very small bands and even individuals of the original force. The completion of this work can hardly be expected for a considerable time, on account of the country over which the operations have to be conducted. The Shans, naturally a hardy race, and being accustomed to continual travelling, are well adapted to take advantage of these conditions. It might be expected that the fugitives would tire of being driven hither and thither, and attempt to leave the country and settle down in either British or French territory. This is exactly what they have done. Shortly after the arrival in the North of the military forces despatched from Bangkok, large numbers of Shan insurgents approached the British boundary and attempted to enter Keng Tung. The authorities on that side, however immediately took steps to prevent their entry and the greater number were turned back, though a certain number probably succeeded in so escaping.

As has been known by several letters appearing in the "Rangoon Gazette," a strict watch has been kept, and is still being kept along that frontier. This road being thus closed a large number of the Shans turned to the French side and were able to cross the Mekong; but the French officials soon dislodged them and they were again driven back into Siamese territory.

We know that the Siamese Government very warmly appreciates the action of its British and French neighbours; and it is fast factory to be able to state that a complete understanding exists, not only between the Governments but also between the various officials and petty chiefs in actual charge of the frontiers.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINA.

St. Petersburg, March 1 ("Times").—A telegram received by the "Novoe Vremya" from Port Arthur states that a direct service of trains has now been inaugurated between that city and the stations on the Siberian line. A through train left Port Arthur for Lake Baikal the day before yesterday. It was well fitted up, but consisted only of carriages of the second and third classes. Accommodation for first-class passengers will be provided in a few days.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

In a telegram from Paris the "Times" correspondent remarks on the coincidences between reports of approaching difficulties in the Far East and the news from Macedonia. He writes :—

Rumours now come from St. Petersburg referring to another outbreak against foreigners in China as imminent. That is stated by the "New York Herald" to be the opinion of Dr. Robert Coltman, junior, for a long time physician to Li Hung Chang: also of Prince Ukhtomsky, certainly a most competent authority; and likewise of Col. Vereschagin, who is a brother of the well-known artist of that name, and whom, by the way, I met some years ago in Vienna, when he gave me the impression of being a cool-headed observer. The Russians, who have entertained a strong feeling against the Japanese ever since the latter first resisted Russian schemes of expansion in the Far East, and more particularly since their alliance with England, apparently give it to be understood that Japan is largely responsible for the present effervescence in China, and that she is sending spies and agents to stir up popular agitation there.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" attributes the present unconcealed preparations of Russia not to the situation in Manchuria, but to the prospect in the Far East. Be that as it may, there is information to hand as to the extensive scale upon which the Russian military and naval preparations are at present going on. It is also a fact that the peace of Europe runs at least as much risk from the state of affairs in the Far East as it does from that in the Balkan Peninsula. Each of the powerful protectors of the Christians in the East construes its role in its own particular fashion, but, unfortunately, all of them are disposed to postpone armed intervention until it is too late and when that intervention is as likely as not to provoke a general crisis. This gives their action a character of more selfishness, and public opinion in civilised countries is driven to the conclusion that such protection is nothing but a cloak for the furtherance of purely political ends.

(The correspondent appears to have overlooked the possibility that the alleged Russian secret war preparations, which were reported by a "Times" correspondent in a letter from Moscow, and have been denied by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph, might have reference not to the Far East but to Persia and Central Asia.)

THE AMUR GOLDFIELDS.

The "Standard" correspondent wrote from Moscow on February 21 :—

According to advices from the Amur region, Russia is threatened with the organization of another Russian Republic in the near neighbourhood of Blagovesczensk, very similar to that described some time ago as having arisen farther west on the River Zheltuga. The origin in both cases is the find of rich gold deposits on the Chinese side of the River Amur. A claim to work this gold was granted to Count Apraxin, whose agents entered into possession and began work. When the status of Russia in Manchuria changed, at least on paper there was something very like a gold rush to this neighbourhood, and Count Apraxin's agents have been compelled to organise a regular armed force for the protection of their rights. The situation is reported to be becoming ripe for the interference of the Government, as the numbers of gold-seekers, entirely unprovided with any kind of claims, and not always of a reputable character, are increasing too fast to be dealt with by ordinary means. The gold deposits are exceptionally rich. An enormous trade in spirits is being done with the new gold-fields, chiefly from Kharbin. Russian Vodka has been imported into Manchuria in phenomenal quantities owing to the closing of the Moscow distilleries with the introduction of the Government Drink Monopoly. The ousted spirit-distillers sent practically a two years output off to Manchuria, and, as this is now apparently becoming exhausted, a limited company is being formed at Kharbin to establish a distillery on the spot, the Russo-Chinese Bank being the chief movers in the enterprise.

THE PILGRIM ASIATIC.

Ottawa, March 2 ("Standard").—A Bill will be introduced in Parliament next session for increasing the head tax on Chinese entering Canada from 100 dollars to 500 dollars. This increase, which practically means prohibition, was recommended by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of Oriental immigration about a year ago.

Berlin, March 3 ("Standard").—According to the "Samoan Gazette" the Governor of German Samoa, who, on his way back to his post, entered into negotiations for the importation of Chinese labour into Samoa, met with the support of the Chinese provincial and local authorities, on condition that the emigrants received free medical treatment, a fixed wage, and a guarantee for the costs of their return. A "Protector of Chinese" is to be appointed by the Chinese authorities to see that these conditions are fulfilled. In the opinion of the manager of the German Samoa Company, the monthly wage of a Chinese coolie, all expenses included, should not exceed £10s.

Ottawa, March 5 ("Standard").—The Dominion Government intends taking up together with the imperial authorities, the question of Japanese immigration. Some time ago Japan promised Great Britain to restrict emigration to Canada to a very limited extent from each province. British Columbia has now complained to the Canadian Government that this arrangement has not been kept. Canada will lay the matter before the home Government, and if Japan does not enforce the arrangement, then a demand will be made by British Columbia for a poll tax on Japanese immigrants, as in the case of Chinese.

SIR HENRY LABOUR IN COTTON ON FORCED.

ASSAM AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A CAUSE OF INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES

Sir Henry Cotton, formerly Commissioner of Assam, delivered address to the members of the Bradford Liberal Club on Saturday night, February 28, on the subject of national policy. He pleaded that high principles of morality ought to be observed in public life, and he invoked the memories of Cobden, Bright, and Gladstone, men who more than anyone else kept the soul of England alive. An interesting feature of Sir Henry's address was an analogy between the labour problem in South Africa and the labour problem in Assam. He had had, he said, to deal with a system of legalised semi-slavery in Assam, and was pleased to say that he had assisted in mitigating the evils to a large extent. To the tea gardens of Assam were imported large numbers of coolies from Bengal and other parts of India. The men were advertised for sale in the columns of the newspapers, just as property was in England, and planters bought them in batches of 100 or 150. He noticed that the "Manchester Guardian"—an admirable newspaper which all Liberals should read—recently gave the details of a terrible case which had occurred in Assam under this system which, however, still existed though it was checked and kept under control. Now the labourers were induced to work in the tea gardens, and not forced and as the work was not very pleasant, it followed that the planters had to pay more for it. The problem was therefore settling itself in a right and proper way, and he was convinced that that was the policy which ought to be adopted in South Africa. Kaffirs, like everybody else, preferred to work in the sunshine, on railway works and on the land, and if they went underground they expected to be paid more. Without the use of compulsion the problem would settle itself by the inexorable law of supply and demand. It was monstrous that the agricultural implements of the Kaffirs should be subjected to a special tax. He knew of no other country in the world where such a special tax existed. He regretted extremely that the Colonial Secretary, whose motives they must all applaud, at Johannesburg appeared to favour the proposal of the Rand magnates to introduce forced labour into the mines by means of such special taxation. Mr. Chamberlain ought to have repudiated it in the strongest possible language.

Sir George Robertson, the prospective Liberal candidate for Central Bradford, who was in charge of Chitral during the siege, said the system of forced labour in India had been a disgrace to our national fame, and had done an immense amount of harm to us in India. Indeed, he was not sure that it was not to a considerable extent the cause of our frontier troubles. (Sir Henry Cotton : Hear, hear.) He once asked an Afridi sergeant whether of all the European Powers he would not prefer to live under the rule of England. "Heaven forbid," he replied. "If we come under the British Government they will make us carry loads." He (Sir George) believed that our treatment of the coolie had had a very bad effect upon the Indian tribes.

MAJOR ROOS KEPPEL, Political Agent, Khyber, and Commandant, Khyber Rifles, whose serious illness was reported some time ago, proceeds Home on six months' special leave. Captain Venour, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion Khyber Rifles, will officiate in the dual appointment.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON MARCH 6.

THE TRIUMPH OF AN ANGLO-AMERICAN IDEA.

Russia deserves, and will receive, the congratulations of the world upon her enterprise in Siberia, where the railway is rapidly transforming a

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. HARROY, in the "Revue Scientifique," claims to to have discovered very early traces of art in chipped flints of the Stone Age. These comprise rude figures of birds, bears, dogs, and also men wearing dogs' head caps with the muzzle behind. To those who object that they might be natural flints having these forms by chance, he replies that he has a great number, all of the same type, and has not found flints resembling other animals, or men with other headgear. They were found in the Hautes-Fagnes, and shown at an international exhibition in Brussels, where they received a "grand prix."

He declares that they show as much skill as would a modern artist under the same conditions. There are also flints representing scenes of prehistoric life, for example, a woman suckling a child, or a father and his child. The human beings are often clad in skins, perhaps because of the cold after the glacial epoch.

According to Mr. R. M. Strong, Haverford, Pennsylvania, United States, white feathers owe their colour to a total reflection of the light falling on them, and not to pigments. Their structure is essentially the same as that of gray, brown, black, red, yellow, and orange feathers, except in the absence of pigments. The white effect, as with snow or powdered glass, arises from the smallness of the structural elements. These have a large number of surfaces so placed for any position of the eye that the angle of incidence of the light, or the angle made by the falling light and a perpendicular to the surface, equals the angle of reflection, with a maximum reflection to the eye. There is almost no absorption of the light by the feather, and the amount of light passing through it from behind is imperceptible to the unaided eye in the intense reflection of light.

The presence of an internal ear in fishes led Hunter, Muller, Owen, and other physiologists to ascribe hearing to these animals, and since loss of the ear causes them to lose their equilibrium, but still respond to waves of sound if they are loud enough, Kreidl concluded that their ear was intended not for hearing, but for equilibration, and that sound waves stimulate their skin not their ears.

However, Professor Parker, of Harvard University, finds that when the nerves to the skin of the fish, Fundulus Neterocliius, are cut, so that the skin cannot feel sound waves, the animal still responds to these waves, but not when the nerves to the ear are cut. He, therefore, concludes that this fish, at least, hears in the ordinary sense.

According to Mr. O. F. Cook, of the United States Department of Agriculture, evolution of progressive change in the characters of species is a phenomenon quite distinct from the origination or separation of species, and a result of distinct causes. Natural selection and other aspects of the influence of environment conduce to the segregation of groups of individuals, which then have an opportunity of becoming different, but the segregation does not cause the differences, as these arise through the accumulation of variations assisted by cross-fertilisation.

It is known that some animals feign death, and it appears from Mr. S. T. Holmes, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, U. S., that this habit is instinctive with the large sand flea (Talorchestia longicornis), which lies in its burrow during the day, and also when dug out and in the sand, apparently dead. It bends its body, draws up its legs, and folds its antennæ under the thorax, and remains motionless even when picked up. Its object is probably to escape detection, as its colour is like that of sand. Birds and other animals preying on it would see it should it hop about.

The terrestrial amphipod are a group which has, zoologically speaking, but recently adopted the habit of living on land, and it appears that nearly all the water fleas of the American coast show a like propensity, as they hide between solid objects, and lie quiet, usually the body and antennæ bent. The death-feigning of the sand-flea is probably a more exaggerated and special form of this procedure.

M. Spalikowski has shown that in Europe the mistletoe grows oftenest on the apple, poplar, pear, and fir, but also on other trees such as pines, the elm, maple, acacia, white and weeping willows, birch, the plum, mulberry, and the oak, where it is rarest, hence, perhaps, the importance of it in the eyes of Druids. According to M. Bed l, however, the trees and the order of frequency vary somewhat in different parts of Europe. For example, it is common on the pear tree in the north-east of France but very rare on this tree in the neighbourhood of Dozule. He finds it most common on the black poplar and poplar and apple.

"Nature" has an article on the "Fata Morgana" of the Straits of Messina, from which it appears that many ancient authors, from Aristotle downwards, refer to this interesting phenomenon of refraction or species of mirage. Professor Boccara, speaking from personal observation in the Straits of Messina, says the display was preceded by a cloud or white mist, and describes apparitions of houses, in rows or detached, seemingly standing in the sea or on the sides of mountains. These buildings were, of course, a simulacrum of real constructions on the coasts. Some time ago reports came from Alaska of a "city of the air" seen in the mountains, but we have heard nothing further about it.

The Municipality of Paris have voted money to start an office of scientific information for foreigners. It is to be established in a public building like the Sorborne or the Faculty of Medicine. The staff will keep in correspondence with foreign scientific bodies, speak foreign languages, and respond to all requests for information.

Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown states that in the Outer Hebrides about 5,000 seabirds are killed annually by the inhabitants for food, yet the number does not seem to diminish, and fulmar petrels are on the increase.

In California they have an agricultural machine for erecting tents over orange trees.

The dread of the draught amounts in a large proportion of men and women to a monomania, and the slightest suspicion thereof suffices to render them wild with terror. If the persons who know by experience that a draught means a cold would only try the experiment, commencing in favourable weather, of throwing open wide their windows to the air by night as well as by day, they would soon gain an immunity to cold which would surprise and delight them.

Many of the essential oils used in the manufacture of liqueurs are venoms of the dtepest dye, as, for instance, that quickest of all poisons, prussic acid. The essential oils, in themselves highly deleterious, are chiefly used for the purpose of disguising the taste of cheap alcohol, so raw and fiery that it could not be swallowed in its natural state. On the whole, the drinking of liqueurs as ordinarily met with in society must be condemned as incurring a gratuitous risk.

To those who live and work within such a province of bricks and mortar as London has become, and under such a pall of smoke and grime as that in which it lies buried, there is something peculiarly delightful in the idea of a suburban home. Workers, however, soon find out that the hour's journey at each end of the day's work is no small addition to the day's labour, and that the boasted healthiness of the growing suburb is somewhat of a myth while its dullness is undoubted and, unless great care is exercised in ensuring the healthiness of the means of transit provided, any large increase in facilities for locomotion will almost certainly condemn the workers, who will be practically compelled to make use of them, to a twice-a-day exposure to many risks to health. In an ideal city, factories and workshops would stretch far out into the suburbs, and all those engaged in manual labour would work within an easy walk of their homes.

THE importers of beet-root sugar from Austria-Hungary are about to receive a big refund of the duties paid in India during the year which ended on the 31st July, 1902, the Government of India having ascertained, that the additional duty charged has been in excess of highest maximum paid by the Austria-Hungarian Government. A Customs Circular directs that refunds shall be made of the difference, between (a), the rates of additional duty actually charged, on the different kinds of Austro-Hungarian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary or from ports of other countries, from the 1st of August 1901 to the 31st July 1902, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be so chargeable thereon after making allowances for the maximum bounty paid by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Such refunds will be made to the person by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Austria-Hungary during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

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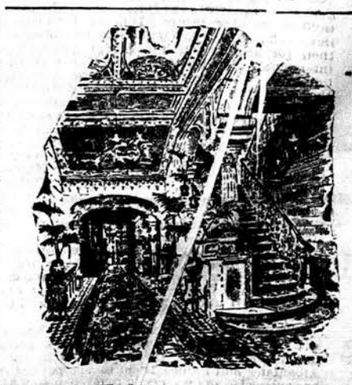

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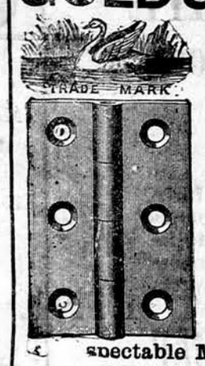

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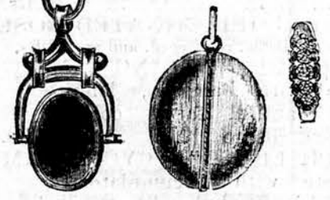

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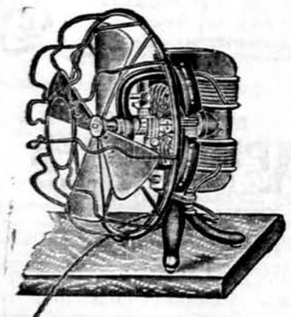

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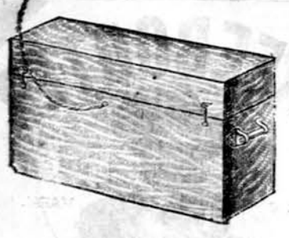

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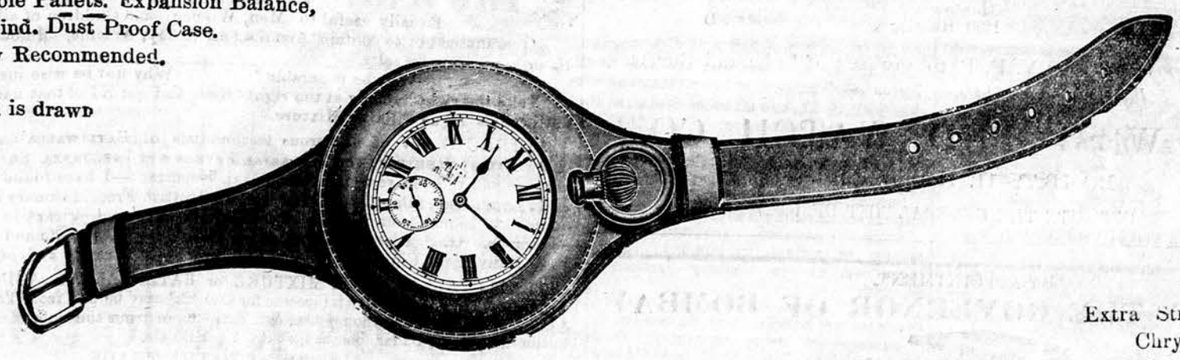

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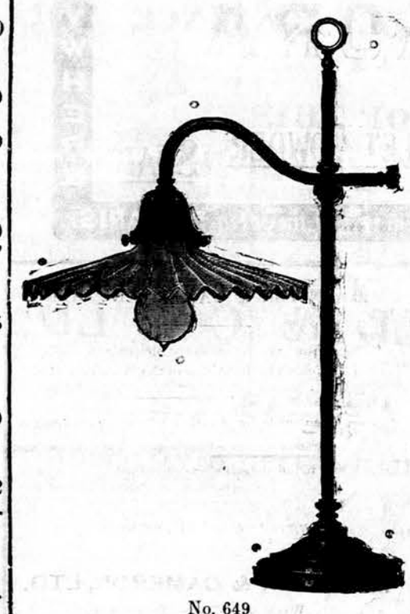

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